

BUNYARD'S
CATALOGUE OF
FRUIT TREES

ESTABLISHED 1796

GEORGE BUNYARD & CO LTD
THE ROYAL NURSERIES
MAIDSTONE

1932-33.

Fixed Terms of Business, Empties, etc.

PRICES are quoted for these in the Nursery or put on Railway. Local deliveries at a nominal rate can be made by arrangement. Samples will be charged for. Quotations per 1,000 refer to 1,000 only; per 100 refer to not less than fifty trees of one sort, and in Gooseberries, Currants and Raspberries to fifty of one sort; per dozen to not less than six of one variety. G. B. & Co., Ltd., retain the right to charge extra prices for specially selected samples, and for new or scarce sorts. Reference or cash is expected from new or unknown customers. All accounts are payable at Maidstone.

PACKAGE, being a necessity to prevent damage, will always be an extra charge. Straw bundles or other material will be charged for as low as possible, and cannot be allowed for in settlement, even if returned.

COMPLAINTS as to errors, etc., should be made when the goods are received; they cannot be recognised afterwards. Every consideration will be given to reasonable demands.

NO WARRANTY.—OWNER'S RISK.—Every care will be used in executing orders, but G. B. & Co., Ltd., cannot be responsible for mistakes, nor do they warrant any article sold. Admitted errors or failures will be compensated liberally. Such, however, rarely occur, because the whole nursery is under constant supervision, and an enormous retail trade has been mainly built up by selling trees "true to name," and healthy in growth. G. B. & Co., Ltd., cannot be answerable for losses by frost, drought, or damage in transit, and all goods travel at owner's (purchaser's) risk rates unless otherwise requested.

NAMING FRUIT.—MR. E. A. BUNYARD will (at his leisure) endeavour to name fruit of all kinds for customers, if numbered and sent carriage paid. A duplicate list should be posted, with a stamped addressed envelope for reply. *Fruit cannot be returned*, and foliage should be sent where practicable. Where more than two fruits are sent a fee of 1s. per variety is charged. This is rendered necessary by the large quantities sometimes sent making an unfair demand on our time in a busy season. Two well-grown fruits (at least) of each sort should be sent. Apples and Pears are best numbered by writing on them with a hard lead pencil in Roman figures. Great care should be taken to select typical specimens; correct naming is impossible unless this point is carefully attended to. As flavour is often useful in determining the names of varieties, packing in cigar or soap boxes is inadvisable. Business communications should not be enclosed, as fruit cannot always be named immediately upon arrival.

INSECT PESTS.—We are pleased to advise customers as to remedies. Full particulars of the age of the tree, situation, and soil, should be sent, as well as the pest itself.

MANURES.—We have opened a special department for these, and will advise customers on receipt of full particulars. See last pages of this Catalogue.

ALL LETTERS must be addressed to the Company at Maidstone. Telephone : Maidstone 2204.

GARDENER'S MONTHLY REMINDER

OCTOBER	..	Order Fruit Trees. Plant Currants, Gooseberries and Roses. Put on Grease Bands for Winter Moth. Root prune where necessary.
NOVEMBER	..	Plant and prune all Fruit Trees. Apply our Manures, see p. 61.
DECEMBER	..	Plant new, and prune all established Fruit Trees. Look over stored Fruit. Examine Grease Bands, refresh if dry. Apply Manures. Spray with Tar Oil.
JANUARY	..	Apply Manures. Plant and prune all Fruit Trees as weather permits. Apply Kainit for Pear Midge. Spray with Tar Oil. Freshen up Grease Bands on Trees if dry. Apply Manures, see p. 61.
FEBRUARY	..	Apply Manures. Plant and prune all Fruit Trees. Cut out Canker Spots, and dress wounds with Knotting. Spray with Tar Oil. Freshen up Grease Bands if dry. Apply "Medela" first time, see p. 62.
MARCH	..	Apply Manures. Plant Fruit Trees if season proves late. Finish pruning. Apply "Medela" for Peach Leaf Curl and Pear Blister Mite. Spray with our Lime Sulphur for Big Bud in Black Currants. Wash Plums for the early "Mother" Aphis.
APRIL	..	Dust for Caterpillar and Apple Sucker and against Scab with our powder, see p. 62. Cut back early planted trees.
MAY	..	Look out for early traces of American Blight, dress with our Blight cure. Look out for Gooseberry Mildew and Black Cherry Fly. Dust, see p. 62.
JUNE	..	Dust or Spray Apples for Black Scab on leaves or fruit. Thin Apples and other fruits. Mulch where a crop of fruit is set.
JULY	..	Clear out and fumigate Fruit Room with a Sulphur Candle. Look out for Pear Slug (Sawfly larvæ) on leaves, and kill with our dusting powder, p. 62.
AUGUST	..	Thinning can still be done. Plant new Strawberry beds. Dust against Aphis.
SEPTEMBER	..	The fruit-gathering month. We trust our customers will be too busy to undertake more than this, but please note deficiencies and send on orders early.

NOTES ON GATHERING AND STORING FRUIT

APPLES.—Early Apples will not keep in store and should be eaten from the tree. Beauty of Bath a week after gathering will have lost its juice and become soft and tasteless. Second early Apples, such as Worcester Pearmain, have a short season of flavour and though they may be kept in store it is at the expense of flavour. November Apples, such as Allington Pippin, benefit by keeping on the tree till they are well coloured and going a slight golden tinge. All later Apples must be kept hanging as long as weather permits, the latest even to October, and a slight frost will do no harm.

Leaving the fruit in baskets outdoors overnight is a good method of cooling before they are taken into the store. Keep the Fruit Room damp, dark and closed : no ventilation is needed, it only leads to shrivelled fruit.

A cool room with good frost-proof walls or, better, a cellar, make excellent stores—avoid attics.

See p. 60 for select lists of fruits for flavour, etc.

We can offer Trees of the following in small quantities :

Aromatic Russet.
Autumn Pearmain.
Ben's Red.
Blue Pearmain.
Cardinal.
Cockle's Pippin.
Cox's Pomona.
Duchess' Favourite.
Duchess of Oldenburgh.
Feltham Beauty.







John Standish.
Lady Henniker.
Lord Grosvenor.
Mannington Pearmain.
Mere de Menage.
Miller's Seedling.
Mr. Prothero.
Potts' Seedling.
Red Joaneting.

Reinette de Canada.
Reinette Rouge Etoilée.
Rome Beauty.
Sir J. Thornycroft.
Upton Pyne.
Washington.
Winter Queening.
Yellow Ingestrie.
Yellow Newtown Pippin.

APPLES.

STANDARD LIST.

Apples are grown in the following forms :—

					
Maidens, 2/6 each.	Bushes, 2 years, 3/6, larger, 5/- to 10/6 each.	Cordons, 3/6 to 7/6 each.	Standards, 7/6 each. larger, 10/6.	Half-Standards, 6/- each. larger, 7/6	Espaliers, 2-tier, 7/6 3 " 10/- 4 " 12/6

Fan trained trees can also be supplied of a few varieties at 7/6, 10/6 and 15/- each.

New and rare varieties are specially priced.

The Paradise Stock used for our Apples is the true Broad Leaf of Rivers. This we first tested in 1870 and have used ever since. Our experience of trees in our own nursery and of our customers, many of whom have planted our trees in thousands, lead us to the conclusion that this is the best Paradise Stock for general use. The latest results at Malling Research Station show that in ten years it catches up and passes the Metz Stock in weight of crop per tree. We can also offer Bushes and Cordons on the Yellow Metz Paradise discovered by M. Dieudonné, at Montigny, France, in 1828. This is the variety often referred to as "Type IX."

ADAMS' PEARMMAIN. Dessert; Dec.-March. Of medium size, conical, golden with red cheek, flesh crisp, of superb flavour—neat growth, suitable for pyramids. One of the best old English varieties—brought to notice in 1826.

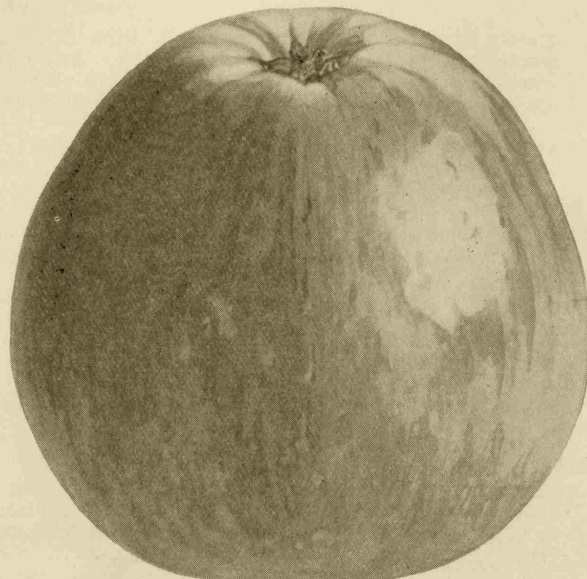
ALLEN'S EVERLASTING.

Dessert; April-June. A smallish flat fruit, dull green with brownish cheek; flesh crisp and juicy; flavour excellent. Must be allowed to hang as long as possible to perfect fruit and prevent shrivelling; growth compact. Origin uncertain, known before 1870 and said to be a seedling from Sturmer Pippin. Bad character, not ripening properly in cold years

ALLINGTON PIPPIN (Bun-

yard). Dessert; Oct.-Dec. Medium, conical, lemon-yellow flushed and striped with bright red; flesh very juicy and crisp, with brisk flavour; very vigorous, and a reliable cropper. This Apple, which was introduced by our firm in 1896, and named after our Allington Nurseries, has quickly made its way to the front; it thrives in the most diverse climates, and is establishing itself as one of the most reliable of all dessert varieties. As a cooking variety

it has great merits, its Quince-like flavour being remarkable. Its bad character is a liability to spot and making too much lateral wood. The latter can be corrected by light pruning.

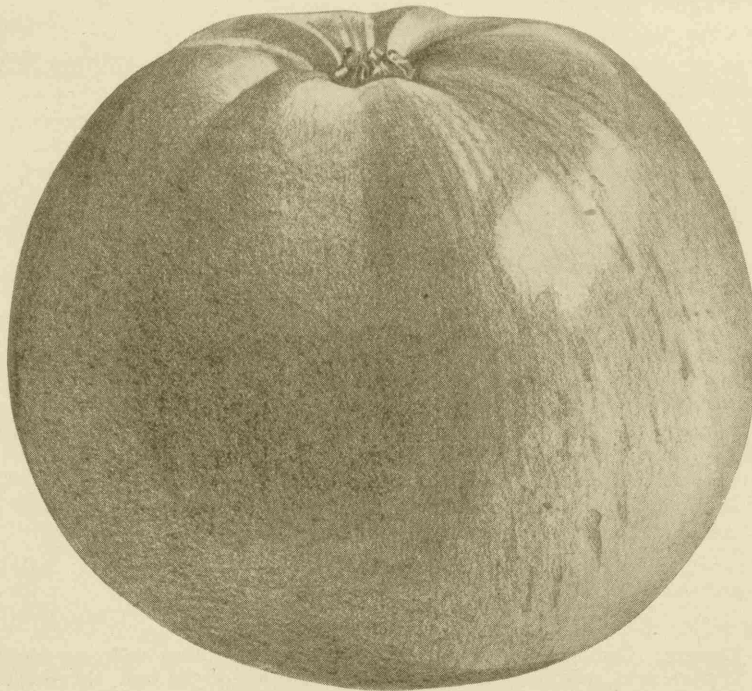


ALLINGTON PIPPIN.

APPLES

ANNIE ELIZABETH. Culinary; till June. Large, conical fruit, shining yellow, boldly striped red; flesh acid; cooking well; growth very upright and compact; does well in the Midlands; a valuable too little planted variety. Raised by Mr. Greateorex about 1857, and introduced by Messrs. Harrisons, Leicester, 1868. Self-fertile.

BARNACK BEAUTY. Dessert or culinary; Dec.-April. Medium, oval, golden yellow with red flush and stripes; flesh crisp, sub-acid; upright growth, prolific; keeps excellently without shrivelling; does well on chalk subsoils. Raised at Barnack, near Stamford, about 1860.



CLARK'S SEEDLING (see page 5).

BAUMANN'S REINETTE. Culinary or dessert; Nov.-Feb. Medium, flat, entirely covered brilliant crimson; flesh crisp, poor flavour; compact growth, fertility remarkable; most suitable for town gardens. Probably a seedling of Van Mons', introduced by Baumann of Bolwyler, about 1810. Self fertile. More pleasing to the eye than the palate.

BEAUTY OF BATH. Dessert; early Aug. Small, flat, very

prettily striped and spotted; flesh soft, brisk flavour; neat growth, prolific; much grown for market but good enough for early dessert; gather rather before ripe and store in cool place. Introduced by Messrs. Cooling of Bath, about 1865; raised at Bailbrook. Self sterile. Rather apt to drop its fruit before quite ripe. Many fruit growers put straw beneath to save the fallen.

BEAUTY OF KENT. Culinary; Nov.-March. Large conical, striped red on yellow; flesh tender, acid, cooking excellent; growth strong, fertile; a most valuable and somewhat neglected variety; origin unknown, brought to notice about 1800.

BEAUTY OF STOKE. Culinary or dessert; Jan.-March. Medium to fairly large, round conical, pale greenish yellow with occasional flush, flesh firm, rather dry, yellowish, pleasant flavour; growth vigorous; fertile. Raised by Mr. Doe, gardener to Lord Saville, Rufford Abbey; introduced by Messrs. Veitch. A valuable late variety, resembling Diamond Jubilee but distinct.

BELLE DE BOSKOOP. Culinary or dessert; Dec.-April. Large roundish oval fruit, golden russet with red cheek; most handsome, flesh firm of good flavour; growth spreading, makes a flat-headed standard. This is a valuable fruit of the Blenheim group, which deserves wider cultivation. It is largely grown in Holland for market. Bad qualities so far undiscovered. Originated at Boskoop, Holland, in 1856.

BISMARCK. Culinary; Nov.-Feb. Very large, angular and rather flat, dark crimson cheek; flesh very crisp, cooks well; very free cropper, especially on paradise; succeeds as a standard on many soils. Its weak points are a tendency to mildew and being rather particular as to soil. Should not be planted largely unless it has been previously tried under identical conditions. Introduced from New Zealand in 1879, but raised in Tasmania.

BLENHIM ORANGE. Culinary or dessert; Nov.-Feb. Large even shape, golden yellow with red cheek and russet; flesh firm, characteristic flavour; takes some years to bear as a standard, but fruitful on paradise. One of the best of apples still, but impatient youth or those of riper years should choose a variety which comes sooner to profit. Raised about 1750 by George Kempster, a tailor of Woodstock, near Blenheim.

ALDENHAM BLENHEIM. This interesting variety was brought to notice by Mr. Beckett of Aldenham Gardens as a brighter coloured and better cropping Blenheim. We find it has these characteristics and its dwarfer growth makes it very suitable for garden use as bushes. The flavour is the same as the old Blenheim, of which it seems to be a sub-variety. Two year Bushes, 5/- each; Maidens, 3/6.

BRAMLEY'S SEEDLING. Culinary; Nov.-Jan. Very large, flat, green, dull red cheek, acid, cooking frothy; spreading vigorous habit; extremely prolific and the most reliable cooking variety; succeeds on damp and heavy soils and also on dry ones. This is now the most widely grown cooking apple which is by most people greatly appreciated. Raised by a Miss Brailsford of Southwell and introduced by Messrs. Merryweather in 1876. Partly self fertile.

BROWNLEES' RUSSET. Dessert; Jan.-April. Medium size, brownish green russet, slight fennel flavour, tender flesh, fertile; an excellent late russet. Introduced by Mr. Brownlees, a nurseryman, in 1848.

CHARLES EYRE. Exhibition and culinary; Oct.-Nov. Enormous, roundish oval, even, pale greenish yellow, flesh soft, greenish-yellow; growth vigorous, short jointed. Raised by Mr. Charles Ross, and introduced to notice about 1911. Will probably be one of the largest apples grown. A larger Pott's Seedling.

CHARLES ROSS. Exhibition and dessert; Oct.-Nov. Very large, closely resembling Peasgood's Nonsuch; fertile, rather upright in growth. Named after its raiser; introduced 1899. A very beautiful fruit now coming into favour for market growth. Does well on chalk subsoils.

CHRISTMAS PEARMAIN (Bunyard). Dessert; Dec.-Jan. Moderate size, conical, red cheek with russet; flesh crisp, sub-acid; extraordinarily prolific; recommended for small gardens. This can be highly recommended for winter use. Its neat habit of growth and regular cropping make it a garden apple par excellence. Raised by Mr. Manser and introduced by our firm in 1895.

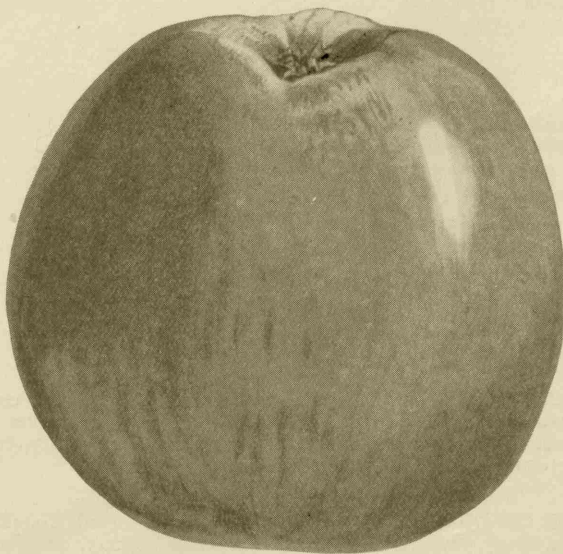
CLARK'S SEEDLING (Royal George). A fine culinary apple for late use, keeping firm till May; of medium size; yellow with brown-red flush; flesh firm, pale yellow, juicy and acid. It is reputed infertile in the Midlands, but with us it crops well. Its compact spurry growth makes it a much better bush tree for garden purposes than Bramley's Seedling. Raised by Mr. Clark, at East Bridgford, Notts., about 1800. We find this a good late fruit, outlasting Bramley's Seedling on our soil.
See illustration page 4.

CLAYGATE PEARMAIN. Dessert; Dec.-Feb. Medium, dull russet; flesh tender, richly flavoured; growth spreading, fertile; an excellent variety. One of the indispensable dozen. Makes a big standard. It must be well ripened before gathering. Introduced by Mr. Braddick about 1822, who found it growing in a hedge at Claygate, Surrey.

CORNISH AROMATIC. Dessert; Dec.-Feb. Medium size, round, conical, golden yellow with russet and red. Flesh yellow, crisp and aromatic. Growth compact, fertile. An old apple known since the seventeenth century. Paradise only.

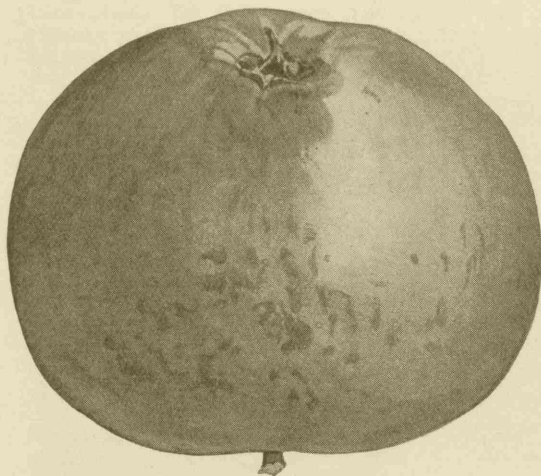
CORNISH GILLIFLOWER. Dessert; Dec.-May. Medium oval, conical, markedly ribbed round the eye, greenish yellow streaked with dull red and russeted; flesh firm pale yellow, very sweet and rich. Growth straggling. Probably of Cornish origin, first recorded in 1813. An apple for Southern climes.

COURT PENDU PLAT. Dessert; Dec.-March. Small, flat and round, russet with red cheek; flesh firm, highly flavoured compact, prolific, late flowering; succeeds as a standard; of great antiquity, dating certainly from sixteenth century and possibly from Roman days. A good variety for heavy soils.



CLAYGATE PEARMAIN.

COX'S ORANGE PIPPIN. Dessert; Nov.-Mar. Medium, round, orange shaded and striped dull red; flesh soft, very juicy, and of the richest flavour; growth and fertility moderate. This fruit is without doubt the best flavoured apple and deserves the slight trouble necessary to keep it clear of its chief enemy, the Black Scab. Raised in 1825 by Mr. Cox, a retired brewer, of Colnbrook Lawn, nr. Slough, and introduced to notice about 1850 by Chas. Turner. Self sterile. It is advisable, therefore to interplant with other free flowering varieties, Bramley's, Worcester Pearmain, Duchess Favourite will serve, Requires heavy potash supplies.



EGREMONT RUSSET (see page 7).

CRAB APPLES. See page 21.

CRAWLEY BEAUTY. March-April. Fruit large, handsome, of even outline; skin green, covered with bold stripes of red; flesh white, crisp, juicy, acid, cooking well; profuse bearer. An apple of much promise, which was found in a cottage garden at Tilgate, near Crawley, Sussex, and introduced to notice by Messrs. Cheal. It is late in flowering and vigorous in growth. A.M., R.H.S.

CRIMSON BRAMLEY. Culinary; a new form of the well-known Bramley's Seedling, differing only in possessing a bright crimson colour all over. Like many similar coloured sports it is apt to sport back to the type.

CRIMSON COX. A coloured form of the well-known Cox's Orange which has a dark claret colour over the whole fruit. The flavour is the same as the type, the growth rather more vigorous. We find that it retains its character so must now be considered a distinct variety. Two year Bushes and Cordons 5/-, Maidens 3/6.

CUTLER GRIEVE. Dessert; Nov.-Jan. Medium, rounded, flattened, conical, golden-yellow, almost covered with brilliant scarlet flush, under which are seen very broad stripes, skin greasy, flesh white, firm, close grained, juicy, sweet, but no particular flavour; growth vigorous; fertility good. Raised by Mr. James Grieve, and introduced by Mr. Storrie. The brilliant appearance of this apple, together with its season, suggest that it is the successor to Worcester Pearmain, for which market growers have long been searching.

D'ARCY SPICE (Baddow Pippin). Dessert; March-May. Medium, dull yellow with brown russet; flesh firm, very highly aromatic; of very slow growth. This valuable fruit, so esteemed in East Anglia, was discovered in a garden at Tolleshunt D'Arcy, nr. Colchester, and became generally known about 1850. It requires a moist soil and to be left on the tree as long as possible or it will shrivel badly. Store in clean sand or chaff or wrapped in clean paper in a box.

DELICIOUS. Dessert; Dec.-March. Medium, conical, flesh very firm and well flavoured, of Ribston type; golden yellow with red flush and stripes. This American apple, raised in Iowa, which we have recently introduced, bears a great reputation in its own country. Our experience so far reveals it to be a good cropper, but perhaps rather too delicate for general use. In a warm summer the fruits develop and ripen well, but in a cold year it would probably not reach its best. Does well in the South-West of England.

DEVONSHIRE QUARRENDEN. Dessert; Aug. Flat, covered entirely with a brilliant crimson; flesh very crisp, juicy and of a refreshing flavour; thrives in nearly all soils and localities. An old English variety known since end of seventeenth century, probably much older. Subject to scab, if not sprayed frequently.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE. Dessert; March-April. Small, round, yellow with russet; flesh crisp and finely flavoured; a hardy and fertile variety, quite one of the best late sorts; makes a fine standard. Raised at Holker Hall Gardens, a country seat of the Duke of Devonshire. Introduced about 1870. One of the best late desserts; without any notable vices.

EARLY VICTORIA (Emneth Early). Culinary; July-Aug. Medium to large, conical, pale yellow, cooks frothily; vigorous habit and extremely prolific; certainly the best early Codlin for market or private use, highly recommended. Raised by William Lynn of Emneth, and introduced by Messrs. Cross of Wisbech, 1899. This has now displaced Lord Grosvenor in most districts and is becoming increasingly popular.

EASTER ORANGE. Dessert; Feb.-June. Medium, round conical, deep golden yellow with flush and stripes of dark brown red. Flesh firm, yellow, of good flavour. Keeping a brisk acidity till very late. A good grower and fertile. Introduced by Messrs. Hillier of Winchester. This is a very neglected fruit which deserves every attention from those who are looking for a late firm dessert Apple.

ECKLINVILLE SEEDLING. Culinary; Aug.-Oct. Large, round, even, greenish-yellow, cooks to a white froth, very prolific; should be gathered before fully grown or it will travel badly. Raised at Ecklinville, Ireland, by a Mr. Logan about 1820. An excellent early cooker, but apt to canker in some soils.

EDWARD VII. Culinary; Jan.-April. Very large; oblong and regular. Pale yellow green, with slight brown red flush, flesh very firm, cooking dark red and transparent. Growth vigorous and fertile. A valuable new recruit, which deserves an attentive eye, as it keeps as well as Bramleys, but is in growth more suitable for pyramids. Introduced by Messrs. Rowe of Worcester about 1908. Has much of the good cooking quality of its parent Golden Noble.

EGREMONT RUSSET. Dessert; Oct.-Nov. Medium, flattish, golden yellow with broken russet; flesh crisp, of excellent nutty flavour; neat growth, fertile. One of the best and prettiest of the russets, and quite the best of its season. Origin undiscovered. Introduced to notice about 1880. A garden fruit par excellence. *See illustration page 6.*

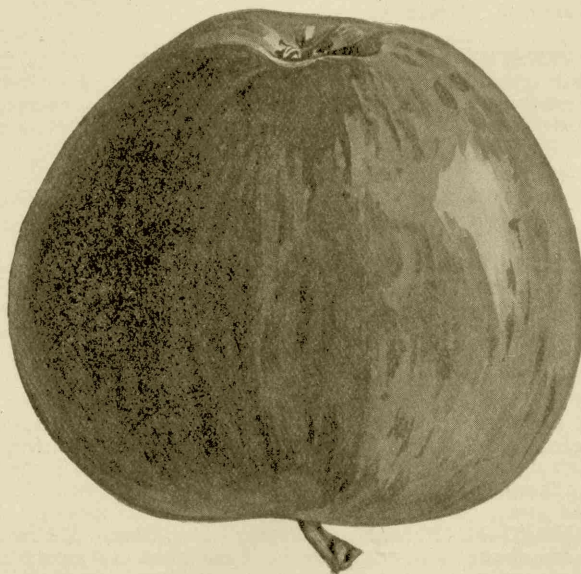
ELLISON'S ORANGE. Dessert; Oct. Medium, similar in shape and colour to Cox's Orange; flesh tender, yellow, sweet and of good flavour. Raised by Mr. Wipf, of Hartshorne Hall Gardens, and introduced by Messrs. Pennell of Lincoln in 1911. (Cox's Orange \times Calville Blanc.) This fruit is gaining rapidly in favour, and does very well in the Midland and Northern Counties. A suspicion of aniseed in its flavour is a drawback. An excellent cropper.

EMPEROR ALEXANDER. Exhibition; Oct.-Nov. Enormous, pale yellow, striped with carmine; flesh tender, flavour brisk; one of the handsomest of apples, extra fine on paradise. Imported from Russia in 1817. Worth growing for its beauty. Rather apt to canker.

ENCORE. Culinary; till June. Very large, usually green but occasional stripes and flush, cooks well; a very promising fruit, after the style of Lane's Prince Albert. Raised by Mr. Chas. Ross. (Warner's King \times Northern Greening.) Introduced 1908. F.C., R.H.S. We find this more than fulfils our expectations and is the latest keeping cooking variety on our soil, keeping well into June. A good grower and bearer. No bad qualities yet discovered, except its large size makes it easily blown down.

GASCOYNE'S SCARLET (Bunyard). Exhibition; Sept.-Jan. Large, oblong, a distinct crimson with soft bloom; flesh tender, crisp, prolific and vigorous; most decorative and unexcelled by any for beauty; prune lightly. Raised by Mr. Gascoyne, of Bapchild, Sittingbourne, and introduced by our firm in 1891. Self sterile, subject to mildew and to canker; mainly a decorative variety.

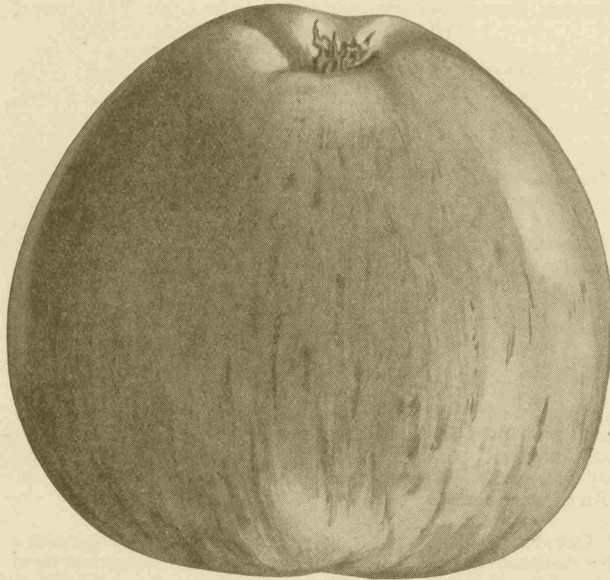
GLADSTONE (Jackson's Seedling). Dessert: July-Aug. Medium, ribbed conical, dark crimson, of fair flavour from the tree; extremely prolific, prune lightly; valuable for market sale. Found in a field by Mr. Jackson, a nurseryman of Kidderminster, and put into commerce 1868. Valuable as one of the first apples in season. Flavour not remarkable, but refreshing in summer heats, if any.



ELLISON'S ORANGE.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS. Dessert Dec.-Jan. Large, rich golden yellow, flesh yellow, very sweet and rich perfume.

GOLDEN NOBLE. Culinary; Oct.-Dec. Large, round and even golden colour; cooks well; an excellent garden apple, origin uncertain, brought to notice in 1820. A fine old fruit which in its season has no culinary equals. Does not, however, do on all soils.



JAMES GRIEVE (see page 9).

which keep better and retain their crisp flesh in the spring. Raised by Mr. James Grange, of Kingsland, Middlesex.

GOLDEN RUSSET. Dessert; Dec.-March. Medium, roundish, flattened, entirely covered with golden russet, with an occasional red flush; flesh yellow, firm, sugary, aromatic, a little dry; growth moderately vigorous; fertility moderate. Probably an old English variety of some 150 years or more. It is now sent from Nova Scotia to this country in large quantities.

GOLDEN SPIRE. Culinary; Sept.-Oct. Medium, oblong, straw coloured without any red; cooks well; very upright habit and remarkably regular in cropping; suitable for town gardens. Probably originated in Lancashire, where it was much grown in 1850. Self fertile.

GRANGE'S PEARMAIN. Culinary or dessert till May. Rather large, round, a little flattened; colour yellow with dull red flush and broken stripes, flesh pale yellow, very crisp and juicy and excellent flavour. Growth upright; fertility good. This is a much neglected fruit. There are few apples

GRAVENSTEIN. Culinary or dessert; Oct.-Dec. Medium, angular, pale yellow prettily striped; flesh crisp, juicy, very fragrant; and of a most distinct flavour. Probably from the Castle of Grafenstein, Schleswig, and known in 1760. This deserves to be more widely grown, the flavour is delightfully clean, and the aroma of the fruit a refreshment in itself. Steinberg Cabinet quality.

GRENADIER. Culinary; Aug.-Sept. Large, conical, pale green to yellow, moderate grower, regular cropper; an excellent early codlin. Cooks to a froth. Origin undiscovered, recorded in 1860. A "market" fruit, but nevertheless of excellent quality for early culinary uses to follow Emneth Early.

HERRING'S PIPPIN. Culinary or dessert; Nov. Large round, conical, rather ribbed; colour greenish yellow with red flush and stripes, flesh pale yellow with spicy aromatic flavour. This apple is very highly thought of in the Midlands. We have not yet grown it long enough to say much about its flavour in the South, but it has every appearance of doing well.

HEUSGEN'S GOLDEN REINETTE. Dessert; March. A russety flat fruit, bright scarlet in colour, of fair flavour, flesh yellow, crisp; keeping better than Allen's Everlasting. Raised by Rev. Henzen, of Elsen (Rhine) before 1877, and named after Peter Heusgen, the Pomologist. This, after several years of trial, proves to be one of the best late apples in cultivation, and can be very highly recommended. Left alone it makes spurs naturally and for all reasons is one on which the market grower should cast "a favourable eye."

HORMEAD PEARMAIN. Culinary; Dec.-May. Medium, conical, greenish yellow with light brown flush; flesh crisp, very juicy and pleasant; growth compact, fertile. A variety known since 1826, and said to come from Hormead, Herts. Another account, however, gives it a more recent birth. It is a most valuable late variety, as yet too little known.

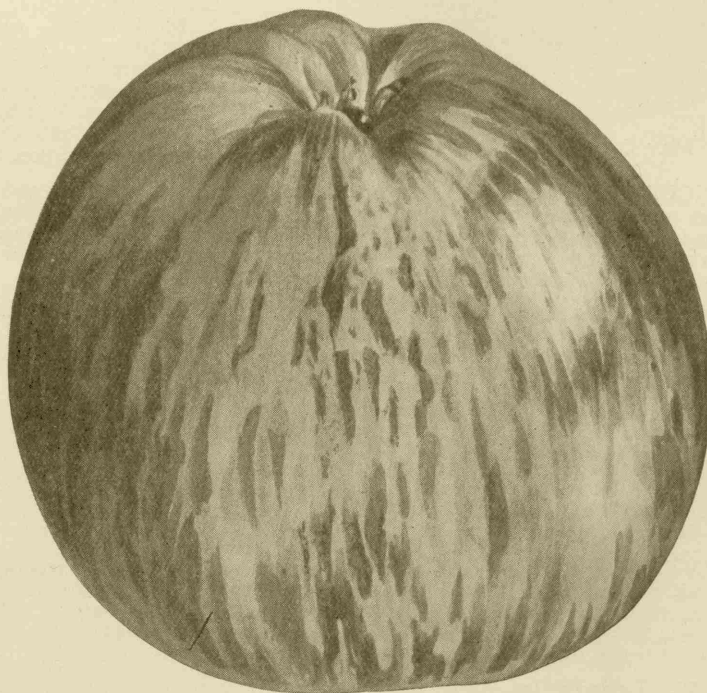
IRISH PEACH (EARLY CROFTON). Dessert; Aug. Small, flat and slightly angular, pale yellow with pretty stripes; flesh soft, juicy, very highly flavoured, fertile; to be eaten from the tree; prune lightly. One of the best flavoured early sorts. Introduced from Ireland in last century. Resists American Blight. Its chief fault is its weak growth, and liability to mildew.

JAMES GRIEVE. Dessert ; Sept.-Oct. Medium, even in shape, lemon-yellow, striped red ; flesh tender, very juicy, of remarkably high flavour ; growth vigorous, compact, reliable bearer ; one of the very best of recent introduction ; unequalled in its season for market or private use. Named after its raiser ; introduced to commerce by Messrs. Dicksons, Edinburgh, about 1890. F.C. Its bad points are a liability to rot on the tree and premature falling. The latter can be mitigated by a good layer of straw under the trees. *See illustration page 8.*

JOYBELLS. Dessert ; an attractive striped fruit ripening in October to November. The flesh is tender and mellow and of good flavour. In form it suggests a cross between Emperor Alexander and King of Tomkin's County. Growth vigorous and short jointed. Raised by the late Mr. Tayler of Godalming. Bushes, 5/- each ; Maidens, 2/6.

KERRY PIPPIN. Dessert ; Sept. Small, oval, greenish, yellow striped red ; flesh very crisp, juicy, fresh, and well flavoured ; fertile ; an Irish variety introduced into England 1819. To be eaten from the tree. A nice little early fruit, clean on the palate, of "Hock" character.

KING'S ACRE PIPPIN. Dessert ; Jan.-March. Medium, yellowish, slight striping ; flesh firm, very highly flavoured, good grower, fertile, reputed to be a cross between Ribston and Sturmer Pippins. Introduced by the firm whose name it bears in 1899. A.M. Other accounts state that it is a variety some hundred years old which was re-discovered, in which case the putative origin must be discarded. In any case a very fine late dessert apple.



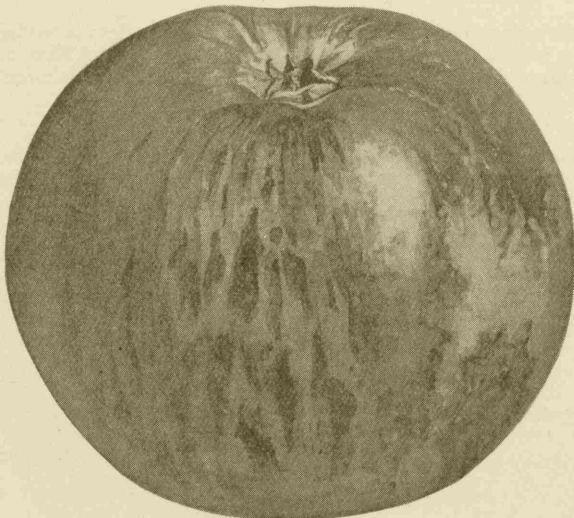
LADY SUDELEY (see page 10).

KING OF THE PIPPINS. Dessert ; Oct.-Dec. Medium, oblong, rounded, golden yellow, shaded brownish-red ; flesh crisp, juicy, very characteristic slight bitter flavour ; growth moderate, fertile. This apple is now so well known under this name that the older and original King of the Pippins which ripened in August is almost forgotten. It is the Reine des Reinettes of France, and the Winter-gold Parmane of Germany, known before 1800 in Belgium as Kronen Reinette. Self fertile. Subject to canker on some soils.

KING OF TOMKINS COUNTY. Exhibition ; Sept.-April. Very large, conical, rich yellow, boldly striped crimson ; fruit crisp highly flavoured ; valuable for pot culture, and in warm soils makes a fine standard. Originated in New Jersey, U.S.A., some time before 1800. A.M. A good late dessert fruit, which does well on sandy soils, and deserves attention for a late dessert.

LADY SUDELEY (Bunyard). Dessert ; Aug.-Sept. Medium, slightly angular, bold crimson stripes ; flesh tender, juicy, of exceptionally spicy flavour ; growth medium, regular cropper ; one of the finest early dessert apples of high flavour, best eaten from the tree, but will keep a month if gathered before it ripens ; thrives in Scotland ; very suitable for pot culture. F.C. Raised by a Mr. Jacobs, of Petworth, and introduced by our firm in 1885. Partly self fertile. A good apple for limited spaces,

a standard tree laden with the scarlet fruit is a decoration to any garden. See illustration page 9.



MAY QUEEN (see page 11).

LANE'S PRINCE ALBERT.

Culinary ; Nov.-March. Large, evenly shaped, grass-green, changing to pale yellow, sparsely striped and flushed ; dwarf in growth and extremely fertile ; quite indispensable for garden and market culture as bushes on account of its regularity in fruiting ; not suitable for orchards where cattle graze, on account of its weeping habit. Quite an acceptable dessert fruit in March. Found in a garden at Berkhamstead, and introduced by Messrs. Lane & Sons in 1867. Self sterile.

LANGLEY PIPPIN. Dessert ; Aug.

Medium, tall, conical, brightly striped red ; flesh soft and well flavoured, neat habit ; a useful early variety, introduced and raised by Messrs. Veitch, 1893. (Gladstone \times Cox's Orange.) Rather weak constitution.

LAXTON'S EPICURE. Sept. Medium, round, pale yellow with crimson flush and stripes. Flesh yellowish, very tender and aromatic. Raised by Messrs. Laxton (Cox's and Wealthy), winner of the Bunyard Cup in 1929 for the best seedling apple. We think this a valuable addition to our early Apples. It is of excellent flavour when gathered from the tree or kept for a few days in the fruit room. Two year Bushes, 7/6 ; Maidens, 5/-.

LAXTON'S EXQUISITE. Sept.-Oct. Fairly large, round oval, yellow with strong red flush and stripes, flesh tender, very good flavour when caught at its right moment. Growth good, rather upright. Raised by Messrs. Laxton (Cox's \times Cellini). Do not leave too long on the tree or, like others of its season, it will soon get woolly. Two year Bushes, 5/- ; Maidens, 3/6.

LAXTON'S SUPERB. Dessert ; late. Medium, round, flattened, golden yellow with red flush ; flesh crisp, sweet and aromatic ; very prolific. This new Apple, raised and introduced by Messrs. Laxton (Cox \times Wyken) is making its way rapidly.

LORD BURGHLEY. Dessert ; Feb.-March. Small, yellow, with brown crimson flush, flesh soft, highly aromatic ; tree small grower, fertile ; an excellent amateur's fruit ; must be allowed to ripen well on tree. Raised at Burghley, near Stamford, and introduced by Mr. Hase, of Peterborough in 1865.

LORD DERBY. Culinary ; Nov.-Dec. Large, angular, and oblong ; grass-green fading to yellow ; flesh cooks deep golden red, but flavour poor ; vigorous upright grower ; most wonderfully prolific, and regular in cropping ; succeeds in nearly all soils and situations. Raised by Mr. Witham, a nurseryman, near Stockport, about the middle of last century. Self fertile. Subject to brown rot. Should be cooked before its acid fails or it will be woody and tasteless.

LORD HINDLIP. Dessert ; Jan.-April. Medium, conical, red flushed with russet ; flesh firm, highly aromatic ; growth rather pendulous. F.C. A Herefordshire seedling. Introduced by Messrs. Watkins, 1896. Partly self fertile. This proves to be a very valuable addition to our late dessert varieties.

LORD LAMBOURNE. Dessert ; one of Messrs. Laxton's crosses, James Grieve \times Worcester Pearmain, ripening October and November and of a rich red colour. Good cropper, but still under trial with us. Two year Bushes, 5/- each ; Maidens, 3/6.

LORD SUFFIELD. Culinary ; Aug.-Sept. Large, conical, pale yellow ; good cooker. This variety is often so subject to canker and rotting on the tree that we cannot recommend it, but keep it for a few customers who can grow it successfully. Early Victoria and Grenadier have superseded this. Raised by a weaver named Thorp and introduced to commerce about 1836.

MAIDSTONE FAVOURITE (Bunyard). Dessert ; flat ; even, most delightfully striped with carmine ; flesh crisp, sweet and aromatic. Quite worth growing for its beauty alone. An excellent cropper. Now gaining favour with market growers as it fills in the gap between Beauty of Bath and Worcester Pearmain. Raised by us from a seed of Emperor Alexander.

MARGIL. Dessert; Oct.-Jan. Small, conical, slightly ribbed, dull red with russet; flesh tender of highest spicy flavour; moderately fertile; prune slightly. A delicious fruit, which should be included in every collection. Probably from Normandy, and introduced to England soon after 1700. The nearest to Cox's in flavour, and though a little weak deserves the connoisseur's attention.

MAY QUEEN. Dessert; Jan.-May. Medium, flat, dark red, flesh remarkably crisp, not turning tough; juicy, and of excellent flavour; most remarkably fertile, short jointed and compact. An Apple par excellence for the amateur, as once the tree is formed it requires practically no pruning. Its only discovered fault is a tendency to brown rot. Raised by Mr. Haywood of Worcester, and introduced by Mr. Penwill.
See illustration page 10.

McINTOSH RED. This apple was raised in Ontario, Canada, early in the last century, and bears much resemblance to Wealthy, with its much improved flavour. Its cropping powers are great, and it is valued also for its hardiness. Well worthy of trial, especially in the colder districts of this country; one of the most brilliant Apples in its season.

MELBA. We have now fruited this and in our climate it comes too soft to be recommended. In colder districts it may be worth trying, as it is of Canadian origin. The size is large, bright red colour and sweet flesh of no particular merit.

MOTHER (American). Dessert; Nov. Medium, conical, dark crimson, flesh soft, richly aromatic. Excellent on paradise, and thrives in nearly all parts of Britain; quite the best flavoured of its season. Origin uncertain; known in America before 1848. A very attractive fruit in its season, the "Pear Drop" aroma and flavour being *sui generis*.

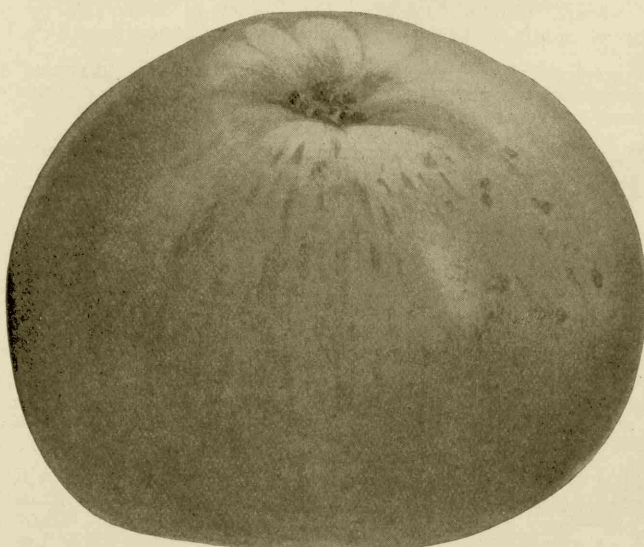
NEWTON WONDER. Culinary; Dec.-May. Medium, round and even, beautifully striped and flushed; flesh crisp and acid, cooks like Wellington; most vigorous and hardy; highly recommended as one of the very best cooking varieties for orchards or gardens; quite good for dessert in February. Raised at King's Newton, Derbyshire, and introduced by Messrs. Pearson about 1887. The chief fault is a liability to spot in the fruit room.

NORMAN'S PIPPIN. Dessert; Jan.-March. Conical, grey green with russet; flesh mellow, of fine flavour, neat habit; fertile. Supposed to have been introduced by the monks from Flanders into East Anglia. A very desirable late fruit, flesh being tender and well flavoured. The name may prove to be wrong, but it is under this that it is grown in English nurseries.

NORTHERN GREENING. Culinary; till April. Medium, oval, conical, pea-green to pale yellow, with red stripes and faint brown flush; flesh tender, greenish, acid; growth vigorous, very fertile. Probably raised in England, and known in the seventeenth century. Still one of the best late cooking apples.

ONTARIO. Culinary or dessert; May-June. Large, rather flat, prettily striped and flushed; flesh crisp, fertile, growth moderate; a very valuable late sort deserving wider cultivation. Raised in Ontario by Mr. Chas. Arnold before 1874. This proves to be one of the best late Apples

we have, keeping bright and crisp till May. It crops very regularly, and can be highly recommended. A little subject to canker on some soils, but not with us.



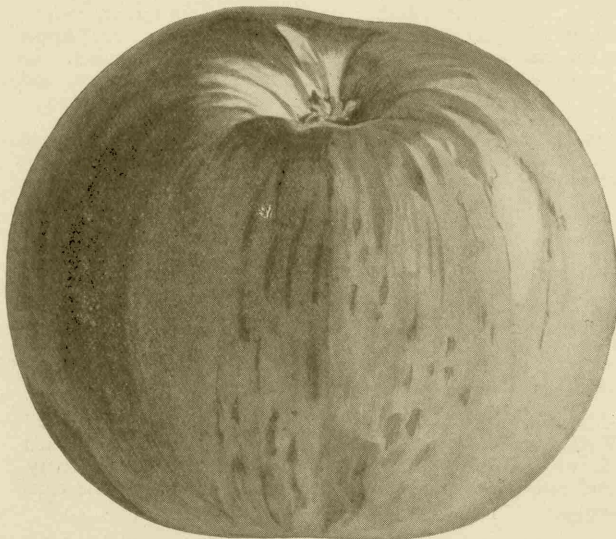
ONTARIO.

*** ORLEANS REINETTE.** Dessert; Dec.-Feb. Medium, flat, rich red and golden russet; resembling a small Blenheim Orange. A strong grower and fair cropper. Extremely sweet, with the true Reinette flavour. Its origin is uncertain, but was first described by Knoop in 1766. We cannot too highly recommend this fruit, which must be placed in the best six dessert Apples. We draw the attention of the epicure to this superlative variety. So far its only discovered fault is a slight tendency to canker on some soils.

PEACEMAKER. Dessert; September. Large, round and smooth, with crimson flush and stripings. Flesh tender, yellow-

ish, while of a pleasant freshness. Resembles Charles Ross in general characteristics. One of the late Mr. Ross's Welford Seedlings (Houblon × Rival).

PEASGOOD'S NONSUCH. Exhibition and culinary; Oct.-Nov. Very large, round, even golden yellow, beautifully striped; the "beau ideal" of a handsome Apple; flesh soft, cooks frothily; dwarfish growth, fertile; liable to canker; does well on a wall in colder situations. Raised by Mrs. Peasgood, of Stamford, from a seed of Catshead Codlin. Makes an excellent dumpling for those of Gargantuan appetite. Introduced to notice in 1872.



RIVAL.

PITMASTON PINE APPLE.

Dessert, Oct.-Dec. Small, conical, golden yellow with russet and brown red flush. Flesh yellow, most delicious, of a honey-musk quality. First introduced in 1845 by a Mr. White of Witley, Steward to Lord Foley. We are glad to re-introduce this delicious old fruit which has been nearly lost to cultivation and are sure that all amateurs will appreciate the remarkable flavour.

REV. W. WILKS. Culinary; Oct.-Nov.

Very large, flat, even; pale yellow; extremely fertile, dwarf habit; good cooker. Raised by Messrs. Veitch, from Peasgood's Nonsuch × Ribston Pippin, and introduced in 1908. A.M. A giant among Apples, rather soft however, and not quite vigorous enough in growth, we fear, for market growers.

RIBSTON PIPPIN. Dessert; Nov.-Jan. Medium, angular, dull brown red with russet; flesh crisp and remarkably high flavoured; growth and fertility moderate. This well-known variety still flourishes, despite rumour to the contrary; it requires a warm soil and sufficient water at the roots. With careful spraying to keep down the Black Scab, so often a forerunner of canker, this excellent variety can still be successfully grown. Raised at Ribston Hall, Knaresborough, from seeds brought from Rouen about 1709. Introduced to general notice about 1785. Self fertile.

RIVAL. Culinary or dessert; Oct.-Dec. Rather over medium size, flat, round, even; a wonderful salmon carmine; neat grower, fertile. Of good flavour at a certain period. Raised by Mr. Chas. Ross, and introduced by Messrs. Clibrans. A.M. This grows in favour and is now grown as a market apple. Worthy of culture for its wonderful pink salmon colour.

ROSEBERRY. Dessert; a very promising seedling raised by the late Mr. Storrie of Glencarse. Ripening in October it is of a brilliant crimson colour and the yellow flesh is tender and sweet, somewhat in the way of James Grieve. Of vigorous growth and very fertile.

ROSEMARY RUSSET. Dessert till March. Medium, flat-conical, yellowish with brick red flush, flesh crisp, yellow, very brisk and of good flavour. Growth moderate. Origin unknown, recorded by Ronalds in 1831. Quite one of the best of late desserts.

ROSS NONPARIEL. Dessert; Nov.-Jan. Small, round, even, covered russet with dark crimson markings; flesh soft, rich nonpariel flavour; growth compact, fertile; a most delicious and attractive fruit which every amateur should grow. Introduced from Ireland in the early part of last century. A real old-fashioned looking fruit, which one of the Hardy's rustics might appropriately have brought from his pocket.

ROUNDWAY MAGNUM BONUM. Dessert; Nov.-March. Very large, Rambour shape, uneven, ribbed, greenish yellow with broken russet and a few dark stripes, flesh yellowish, crisp, of remarkably rich flavour. This fruit is but little known, but deserves to be placed high amongst the best flavoured sorts, and must not be judged from an unpromising exterior. Raised at Roundway Park, Devizes, and brought to notice about 1864. F.C.

ROYAL JUBILEE, GRAHAM'S (Bunyard). Culinary; Oct.-Dec. Large, conical, even, clear lemon yellow; cooks well, grows very sturdy; forms a flat-headed standard, and flowers very late, thus escaping the late frosts and usually Caterpillars; free from Canker; a useful market Apple. Raised by Mr. John Graham, nr. Hounslow, and introduced by our firm in 1893. Said to be self sterile, but it fruits well in large blocks, and notwithstanding that it is often flowering quite alone.

SALTCOTE PIPPIN. A promising fruit which gained an award of merit from the R.H.S. in 1928. Season Dec.-Feb., flavour good, reminding one of Mother, colour russet brown and red mingled very attractively. Introduced by Mr. Chapman of Rye.

SANDLING (Bunyard). Dessert; May-June. Roundish oval, even; colour yellow, striped and flushed with red; flesh firm, yellowish, sweet and crisp. This is a West of England Seedling of very great promise and its capacity to keep its freshness till June is remarkable. We now introduce it with the hope that it may be the late dessert that is being sought.

SANSPARIEL. Culinary or dessert; Feb.-May. Medium, even round; yellow red stripes; flesh crisp; very fertile, compact habit; a most excellent late variety, keeping without shrivelling. Origin uncertain. It has been known in this country for thirty years and deserves the attention of growers.

ST. CECILIA. Dessert; to Jan.-Feb. Medium, even oval, golden yellow with crimson flush and stripes, growth compact and healthy. This excellent apple raised by Mr. Basham should be tried by all who appreciate the "Cox" flavour, of which it has a certain measure, and for use in January and February we consider it of great value.

ST. EDMUND'S RUSSET. Dessert; Sept.-Oct. Small, round, even, flattish; entirely covered light golden russet; flesh tender, highly aromatic; very fertile, compact growth. Raised by Mr. Harvey at Bury St. Edmunds, and introduced about 1875. F.C. We thoroughly recommend this excellent variety; quite the best flavoured of its season. No bad qualities have so far been found.

ST. EVERARD. Dessert; Aug.-Sept. Yellow striped with crimson, flesh yellow, crisp and juicy, and of quite first-class flavour; growth rather weak. It was raised at Papworth St. Everard (supposedly Cox's Orange \times Margil), and introduced by Messrs. Veitch in 1910. Quite the earliest apple of the Cox flavour, and very highly recommended. Its chief fault is that it is not very vigorous in growth.

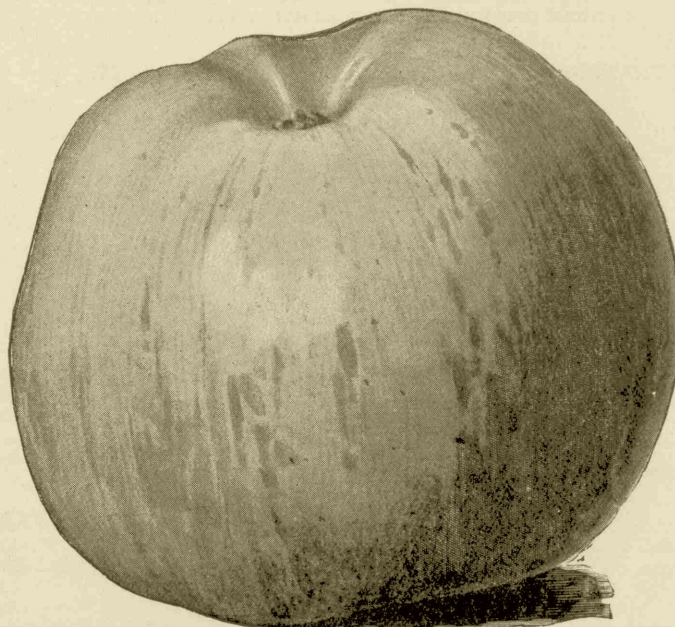
STARK. Dessert, keeping well till June. This striking American variety has cropped so well and kept so late with us that we advise our customers to give it a trial. Colour, brilliant crimson with darker stripes; flesh yellowish, crisp, fair flavour. Originated in Ohio before 1860. Bushes, 5/- each; Maidens, 3/6.

STIRLING CASTLE. Culinary; Sept.-Oct. Medium, round, flattish, even; green soft flesh; growth compact, extremely fertile; cooks well; valuable for bush culture. We advise this sort to be grafted on crab stock. Raised at Stirling by a nurseryman named John Christie about 1830. Self fertile. Rather too soft for transport, but an excellent garden fruit from its good cooking qualities and great fertility.

STURMER PIPPIN. Dessert; March-June. Small, flattish, greenish yellow with brown russet and dull red cheek; flesh firm, juicy, with fine flavour; compact and fertile. Should be left on the tree as long as possible to ripen or it will shrivel. Raised by a Mr. Dillistone, a nurseryman of Sturmer, Suffolk, and introduced about 1834. Self fertile. A most excellent late dessert which when thoroughly ripened will be fresh and flavoured in June. If gathered too early it will be as digestible as india rubber. Ripens best on Metz Stock.

SUNGLOW. Dessert or cooking. Medium to fairly large, keeping till March. Yellow-green with strongly marked flush and stripes giving a brilliant appearance. Flesh crisp and juicy with good flavour. This fruit raised at Mereworth, Kent, by Mr. Barton, has the characters of a cross between Blenheim Orange and Newton Wonder. We introduce it as a dual-purpose Apple which should be of great value in gardens and for market use. Cordons and Bushes only at 7/6 each.

THE HOUBLON. Dessert; Oct.-Nov. Medium, round, flat; dark crimson with golden russet; flesh firm, very highly flavoured; growth moderate, fertile. This seedling from Cox's Orange is rather larger, darker, and having much of the rich flavour of the Queen of Apples. Must be eaten at the critical moment as it will keep long after its flavour has gone. Raised by Mr. Chas. Ross, and introduced to notice in 1901. A.M. Very good at its best, rather subject to bitter pit in a hot year we find.

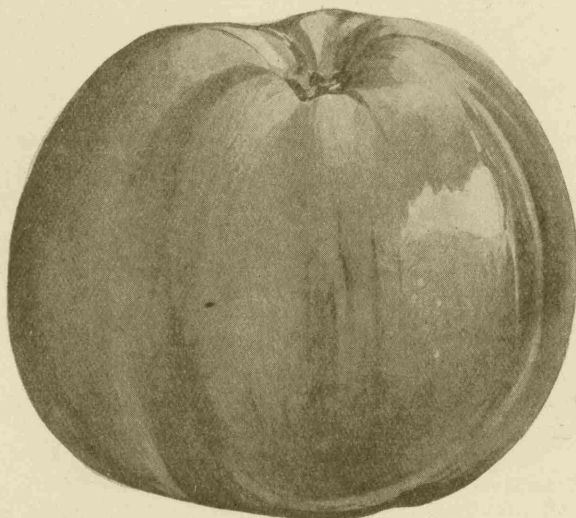


SANSPARIEL.

THE QUEEN. Culinary; Oct.-Dec. Very large, flat, palest yellow boldly striped; flesh white, sub-acid; excellent cooker; growth vigorous, excellent on paradise. Raised by a cottager near Chelmsford in 1858, and introduced by Mr. Saltmarsh in 1880. A good apple, neglected perhaps on account of its soft flesh, but a great apple for the home orchard combining beauty and utility.

***THOMAS RIVERS.** Culinary; Sept.-Dec. Medium, round conical, pale yellow with slight brownish flush, flesh crisp, yellowish, acid, cooks extremely well; growth vigorous; very fertile. Raised by Messrs. Rivers, and introduced in 1894. This apple is most valuable for its cooking qualities, having a distinct pear flavour with an almost quince-like acidity.

***TRANSPARENT DE CRONCELS.** Culinary or dessert; Oct.-Dec. Large, round oblong. Pale milky yellow with occasional slight flush. Flesh pale yellow, tender, very juicy, quite good in a warm year for dessert. Very fertile, resisting American Blight very considerably. Raised by M. Ernest Baltet, of Troyes, France, in 1869.



WAGENER.

WAGENER. Culinary; April-June. Medium, flattish, bright crimson cheek; firm and juicy, becoming mellow when quite ripe; growth compact, very fertile. A variety of great excellence, keeping fresh and unshrivelled in store. We can strongly recommend this for late use. A.M. Raised in America in 1791.

WARNER'S KING. Culinary; Nov. Very large, broad, pale even yellow; flesh crisp, sub-acid; excellent cooker; growth vigorous, fertile; makes a large spreading standard, but not recommended for cold soils; a useful garden and market variety. Origin uncertain, but has been grown since 1800, and probably considerably before.

WEALTHY. Dessert or culinary; Oct.-Nov. Medium, round, even, beautifully striped with crimson or pale yellow; flesh soft, very juicy and pleasantly flavoured; tree compact and fertile. F.C. Raised in Minnesota by a Mr. Peter M. Gideon about 1860. Attained a marvellous colour in the sunny year of 1921.

WELLINGTON. Culinary; till March. Medium, round, flattish, pale yellow with slight flush; flesh white, very crisp and acid; growth moderate. This variety is one of the very best for cooking; though subject to scab it can be kept clean by timely spraying. Raised by a Mr. Dummelow probably in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and introduced to general notice about 1800. Still one of the very best cooking apples. Its faults are liability to canker and spot in the store.

WHITE TRANSPARENT. Dessert or culinary; July-Aug. Conical, creamy white; most distinct; flesh soft, juicy and refreshing when eaten from the tree; growth vigorous, very regular cropper. This Apple was introduced from Russia early in the nineteenth century. It is the Yellow Transparent of America. An excellent early Apple most productive, doing well on the poorest and driest of soils. The earliest cooking apple.

WORCESTER PEARMAN. Dessert; Sept. Medium, conical, entirely covered with scarlet; flesh very juicy, crisp and remarkably sweet; habit compact, very regular annual bearer; valuable for market use. Originated near Worcester, and introduced by Messrs. Smith, Worcester, in 1874. Partly self fertile. Rather subject to spot, but remarkably regular in cropping and quite palatable when ripe. Those sold in shops are usually not so.

WYKEN PIPPIN. Dessert; Dec.-March. Medium, flat round, even, greenish yellow; flesh crisp, of excellent flavour; growth compact, fertile. An excellent old variety worthy of preservation. Found at Wyken, near Coventry, during the eighteenth century. A fine old fruit, at its best round Christmas, makes a large standard tree.

APRICOTS.

Grown as—



Maidens,
5/- each.



Fans,
10/6 to 21/- each.

BREDA. Medium, mid-Aug., roundish, rich orange with brownish-red flush. Flesh tender and sweet. One of the hardiest and best cropping varieties which has been grown in this country for several centuries.

EARLY MOORPARK. Large, mid-July, round oval, colour light apricot, with strong flush and darker mottlings. Flesh orange, good texture, very rich flavour and highly recommended.

FROGMORE EARLY. Smallish, mid-July, rich apricot shade with deep mottlings of red. Flesh very melting, of excellent flavour. Raised at Frogmore gardens about 1875.

HEMSKERK. Early, large, very tender and juicy, approaching Green Gage flavour, hardier than Moorpark. Probably of English origin, brought to notice in 1820 by Messrs. Lee of Hammersmith.

NEW LARGE EARLY. Large, mid-July, oval. Pale orange with slight flush, juicy and sweet. Raised by Mr. Rivers in 1873. Most prolific and good.

MOORPARK. Aug.-Sept. Large, flesh juicy and rich dark colour very hardy and vigorous; thrives in most soils. Rank growth should be checked by judicious root pruning. Raised or introduced by Lord Anson in 1760 at Moor Park, Hertford.

SHIPLEY (BLENHEIM). Second early; large oval, deep yellow; very sweet, most prolific. Raised by Miss Shipley at Blenheim about 1825.

Native of a country of summer drought, the Apricot often makes too vigorous a growth in these Islands. Covering the soil with lights or galvanised iron to throw off the rain may be tried in damp years. Free drainage by adding stones and bricks is suggested, and summer pinching in lieu of winter pruning. The sudden death of branches is apparent even in South Africa where the Apricot grows like the proverbial weed. No cure or preventive is yet known for this, probably a bacterial disease like that of the Plum and Cherry.

BLACKBERRIES

AND ALLIED FRUITS.

British varieties. These we find are of unequalled flavour and we prefer them to the Americans in all respects.

"BRITISH" BLACKBERRY. An unidentified variety of good flavour and crop. 1/6 each.

BALFOURIANUS. A large fruit, rather soft, of excellent flavour, for clay soils and wet places. 2/6 each.

EDWARD LANGLEY. Another British variety which we have not yet identified, good flavour and heavy cropper, ripening early. 2/6 each.

POLLARDS. A strong growing vigorous variety, with good flavoured fruit, very suitable for cooking. This is said to be *Rubus echinatus*. 2/6 each.

ROSA MUNDI. Vigorous large leaved variety, of good flavour, doing well with us in the open, but probably would prefer a little shade, as do most of the large leaved varieties. This is especially a dessert fruit, not being quite acid enough for cooking. Raised by Mr. Arthur Thompson of Swindon about 1906, from a chance seedling in the garden pollinated with a wild British variety. 2/6 each.

RUDIS MICROPHYLLUS. Season second early. A small leaved form, exceedingly hardy and thriving well in full open sun on the driest of sands. Fruit medium, freely produced, real blackberry flavour, most excellent for cooking. We offer this variety with full confidence in its value for gardens. 2/6 each.

YELLOW FRUITED BLACKBERRY. This curious sport has all the qualities, save the colour, of the British Blackberry. Of moderate growth, it is worth a trial and should provoke post prandial discussion. 1/6 each.

AMERICAN BLACKBERRIES.

GREGG. A giant in all its parts, does well on stiff soils, a culinary fruit. 2/6 each.

WILSON JUNIOR. One of the best flavoured of the Americans, fruit sweet and well flavoured. Must be strawed up in severe winters as it will be cut to the ground. This is probably a hybrid dewberry, introduced about 1875.

VARIOUS BERRIES.

BRITISH LACINIATUS or PARSLEY-LEAVED. A beautiful cut-leaved variety of the British species; valuable as an ornamental climber and for its large and well-flavoured fruit. This is often found wild in Surrey, Walton Heath being the locality. 1/6 each.

"HIMALAYA" BERRY. A Blackberry of extraordinary vigour and productiveness. Fruit of fair flavour, but not equal to the best British varieties. Must be thoroughly ripe before it is gathered, or it is very sour. The fruit should fall at a touch. This is now considered to be *Rubus procerus*, a native of Germany, where it was introduced under the name of Theodor Reimers in 1889. Its connection with the Himalayas was due to a vivid American imagination. 2/6 each.

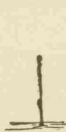
LOGAN BERRY. Fruits very long, dark red, of distinct flavour, and suitable for dessert when fully ripe. Its chief value is for preserving and bottling, when it combines the richness of the Raspberry with a brisk acid flavour which is most excellent. Extremely vigorous grower; plant 12 feet apart and treat as a Raspberry, cutting out all growth which has fruited. Must be supported on arches or trellis. Raised by Judge Logan in America, but of uncertain origin. Introduced by us into this country in 1897. 2/6 each. Unexcelled for bottling.

MAMMOTH (Low Berry). Enormous fruit of Blackberry flavour, tender and sweet. One of Judge Logan's seedlings. A little tender, but should be tried in warm corners and in the warmer counties. 2/6.

RUBUS PHÆNICOLASIUS (WINE BERRY). Berries round, bright orange, very juicy and of pleasant distinct flavour; foliage and stems covered red bristles, which make it a most beautiful climber for arches even when not fruiting. Ripe early in August. Very excellent when served uncooked with cream. Chinese, introduced about 1876. 2/6 each.

VEITCHBERRY. A large Blackberry-Raspberry hybrid of great vigour and fertility. To our taste not a fruit for the dessert but admirable when cooked. Raised by Messrs. Veitch and introduced by Messrs. Laxton. 3/6 each.

CHERRIES.



Maidens,
3/6 each.



Standards.
7/6 to
10/6 each.



Half-Standards.
7/6 each.



Fans,
7/6 to 15/-
each.



Pyramids,
5/-
larger, 7/6 to
10/6 each.

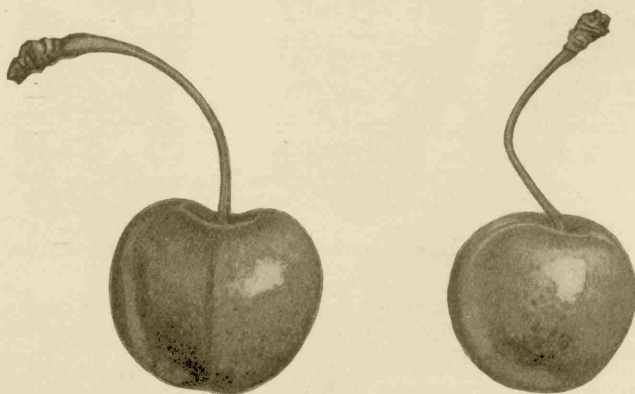


Cordons,
5/- to 10/6
each.

ARCHDUKE. Large; mid-July. Dark red, almost black; flesh red, tender, very sweet; vigorous and fertile. For garden and orchard-house culture. This is the Griotte de Portugal of the Continent; of great antiquity, quite probably dating from the first century. Partly self fertile.

BEDFORD PROLIFIC. Large; early July. Darkest crimson; flesh red, tender, sweet; very hardy. A seedling from Black Tartarian, which it resembles, but hardier. Introduced to notice about 1880. Pollinators: Frogmore, Napoleon, B. Schrecken.

BLACK TARTARIAN (or CIRCASSIAN). July. Enormous; quite black; flesh purplish, tender, of excellent flavour; forms a large standard; hangs a long time on north wall. Introduced from Russia by Mr. Hugh Ronalds, nurseryman, of Brentford, about 1794.



EMPEROR FRANCIS BIGARREAU.

BLACK EAGLE. Large; dark shining black; dark flesh, very delicious. Valuable for orchards or gardens; free grower. Raised at Downton Castle by Miss E. Knight (May Duke × Bigarreau) in 1806. Fine on an east wall. Pollinators: B. Schrecken, Napoleon, Frogmore.

BLACK HEART. Mid-July. Rather large, heart-shaped; very dark purple; flesh dark red. Firm, sweet and delicious. Vigorous, fertile; most reliable for orchards. The Guigne Noire of France which has been known for some centuries. Self sterile.

COE'S CARNATION. Sept. Large; dark red; soft flesh; vigorous, extremely fertile. A fine late cherry of the Morello type which we have grown for some years under the name of Scarlet King. Most valuable for extending the Cherry season.

EARLY AMBER. End June. Medium, heart-shaped, pale yellow with red, fair flavour. Remarkably prolific, making a flat-headed tree. Most valuable for early market sale. Origin uncertain. This is not the Bigarreau Ambré of Leroy.

EARLY PURPLE GEAN. Early June. Large, heart-shaped, dark purple; flesh dark red, tender, very rich; vigorous, fertile; for garden culture. An old variety, probably of German origin imported into England by the Royal Horticultural Society in 1822.

EARLY RIVERS. End June. Large, heart-shaped, uneven; shining black; very tender flesh and good flavour. Growth free; excellent for forcing and on walls. Raised by Mr. T. Rivers from Early Purple Gean and introduced about 1872. It needs vigorous pruning in orchards to prevent its weeping within reach of cattle. Pollinators: Frogmore, B. Schrecken, Noir de Schmidt, Waterloo.

ELTON BIGARREAU. Early July. Large, heart-shaped; bright red on yellow ground; flesh tender, very rich; does well on walls. Raised by Thos. Andrew Knight in 1806 from the White Heart. A little tender as a standard. Pollinators: Emperor Francis, B. Schrecken.

EMPEROR FRANCIS BIGARREAU. Aug. Very large; dark red; flesh firm, pale, very juicy, good flavour. An excellent late variety; does well in Scotland. Origin undiscovered—Continental; known before 1869. Pollinators: B. Schrecken, Bedford Prolific, Early Rivers, Gov. Wood.

CHERRIES

FLEMISH RED. End July. Medium, bright shining red; very juicy, acid; very fertile, growth compact, makes a smallish tree. The cherry par excellence for cooking and bottling, thriving where other cherries do not usually do well. Known for many centuries, and is an improved form of the *Prunus cerasus*. Self fertile. We recommend this also as an ornamental tree, standard or bush.

FLORENCE. Aug. Very large, heart-shaped; pale yellow with red mottlings; flesh firm, very sweet and delicious; makes a moderate tree, rather upright. Raised from a seed brought from Florence by a member of the Archer-Houblon family about 1750. Fine for walls and late crop for market. Pollinator: Kent Bigarreau.

FROGMORE BIGARREAU. Early July. Large; pale yellow with light red; flesh very melting, not tough as some Bigarreaux; juicy and delicious; prolific and very large on wall. Raised by Mr. Ingram of Frogmore Gardens, about 1850. Fine in orchard-house. Pollinators: Emperor Francis, Elton, Turkey Heart, Bedford Prolific, Early Rivers, Gov. Wood.

GEANT D'HEDELFINGEN. Aug. Large; quite black; flesh firm, dark red, very juicy, most delicious; of weeping habit; flowers late. A very valuable Black Bigarreau which originated at Hedelfingen, in Wurtemberg, some time before 1830. Pollinator: Florence.

GOVERNOR WOOD BIGARREAU. Early July. Large, heart-shaped; pale yellow, with light red flush; flesh tender, very sweet and juicy; fine for garden or orchard-house. Raised by Professor Kirtland, of Cleveland, U.S.A., in 1842, and named after Reuben Wood, Governor of Ohio. Pollinators: Turkey Heart, Frogmore, B. Schrecken, Emperor Francis.

GUIGNE D'ANNONAY. June. Small; shining black; heart-shaped; flesh tender and excellent flavour; ripens before Early Rivers. Grand on east walls or when grown in orchard-house. A remarkable cropper. An old variety of which the correct name is Guigne Marbree Precocce. It was renamed by Thomas as he received it from Annonay, before 1860. Pollinator: Emperor Francis.

JABOULAY BIGARREAU. Mid-June. Large; bright red, with darker mottlings; flesh highly flavoured; very early; fertile. Obtained by M. Jaboulay, nurseryman of Oullins, near Lyons, France about 1822. Pollinator: Noir de Guben.

KENTISH BIGARREAU (AMBER HEART). End July. Medium; pale yellow, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and sweet; a fertile variety and a good grower. A very old variety of uncertain origin; much esteemed in Kent orchards and fine for gardens.

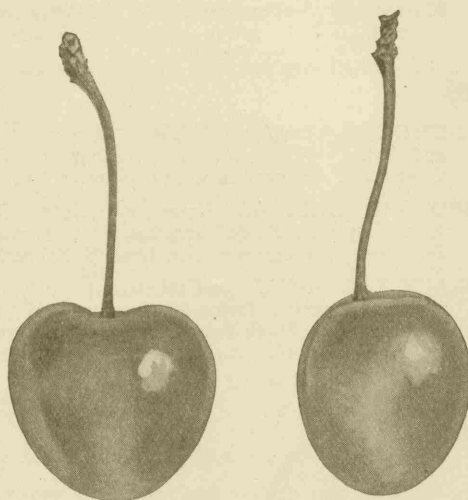
KENTISH RED. Mid-July. Medium; dark red, transparent, flesh very tender and juicy with an acid flavour; growth medium; makes neat standards. This is the early fruit, the later variety (Flemish) is more prolific, but of less size. The description of the Flemish applies in all respects save size and fertility. The variety, however, is sterile to its own pollen. We wish to call our customers' attention to this variety and the Flemish red, as grown together they will give an extended season of valuable cooking fruit, and are worthy of a place in the shrubbery for their ornamental value. The transparent scarlet fruit is not much relished by birds and provides a spectacle of great beauty, as do the white flowers in spring.

KNIGHT'S EARLY BLACK. Early July. Large and black; uneven outline; flesh dark purple red, very delicious; good grower. One of the best of the Black Cherries; highly recommended for all cultures. Raised by Thos. A. Knight, about 1810. (Bigarreau \times May Duke.) Pollinators: Napoleon, Frogmore, Gov. Wood.

LUDWIG'S BIGARREAU. July. Large; bright red, shining; flesh pale yellow, very tender and melting; one of the very best early Bigarreaux. Origin very uncertain, probably German.

MAY DUKE. June. Large, roundish; very dark red when fully ripe; flesh deep red, very tender and juicy; growth upright, vigorous. Most valuable; hangs long on tree if protected; fine for west walls or as a pot tree. Of English origin probably, the derivation of the name from "Medoc" being without doubt wrong. Partly self fertile.

MORELLO. Aug.-Sept. Large, flattened round; black; flesh soft, very juicy, with slight astringent flavour; growth vigorous; remarkably fertile; grows well on a north or east wall, and as a pyramid; most valuable for preserving. Of great antiquity, mentioned by Parkinson in 1629, and possibly of English origin. Self fertile.



NAPOLEON BIGARREAU
(see page 19).

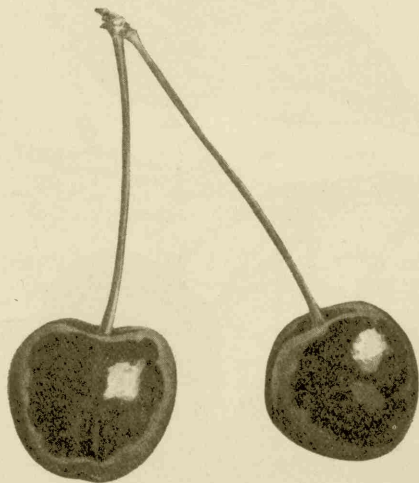
NAPOLEON BIGARREAU. August. Large, heart-shaped; brilliant scarlet cheek on pale yellow; flesh firm, juicy; vigorous, hardy, and prolific. A fine market variety, extending the cherry season. This was originally called Bigarreau Lauermaun, and was raised by Messrs. Baumann, of Bolwyller, before 1800. Fine on walls or as a pot tree. Self sterile. No faults except a little toughness of flesh. Pollinators: B. Schrecken, Early Rivers, Bedford Prolific, Frogmore, Elton. See illustration page 18.

NOBLE. After some years of trial we find this to be identical with Tradescant's Heart, q.v.

NOUVELLE ROYALE. End July. Large; reddish black; flesh tender, juicy, of May Duke type growth compact, fertile, and hardy. An old variety dating from before 1770.

OLIVET. Mid-June. Large, blackish red, sub-acid, juicy; very fertile. Originated at Olivet, Orleans, France. A cooking fruit.

RAMON OLIVA. June. Enormous; reddish black; flesh sweet, of good flavour; vigorous and fertile; an excellent forcing variety; not recommended for outdoor culture. Origin uncertain. Introduced by M. Charozé, a nurseryman, near Angers, France.



WATERLOO.

ROYAL DUKE. Mid-July. Large, deep red; flesh reddish, tender, very highly flavoured; Ar; vigorous and upright growth. Origin uncertain. Fine in orchard house. Very uncertain cropper outdoors, but well worth waiting for.

RONALDS' LATE DUKE. End July. Very large; bright red, transparent; flesh very tender, juicy and rich; growth upright; forms a good garden tree. Origin uncertain, probably a seedling or introduced by Ronalds the nurseryman of Brentford, who flourished about 1790.

SCHRECKEN BIGARREAU. Early July. Very large, dark shining black, flesh tender and delicious, an excellent garden fruit. Of German origin. We find, after several years' trial, this to be a valuable addition. Pollinators: Napoleon, Elton, Bedford Prolific.

TRADESCANT'S HEART (St. MARGARET'S, NOBLE). August. Very large; blackish; flesh dark purple, firm and sweet. A remarkably fine cherry coming in long after the usual season; probably imported by Tradescant for the Marquess of Salisbury. In 1611 the Hatfield accounts show a charge of 12/- for "an exceedingly great cherye called the boores cherye," which may possibly be this variety. Is rather subject to the leaf disease, *Gnomia Erythrostoma*. Pollinators: Bedford Prolific, Frogmore, Napoleon, Turkey Heart.

TRIAUX. A very large transparent red Cherry; season late; cooking very richly and extremely fertile. A seedling found by M. Pinget Guindon, near Tours, France, which we now introduce to English gardens after a trial of twelve years. It should replace the Flemish Cherry, as it is just as fruitful, but much larger. We recommend it as a standard or bush in the open.

See illustration page 20.

TURKEY HEART. Medium, heart-shaped; black; flesh firm, rich flavour; moderate upright grower; the fruit ripens unevenly. An old variety which has been grown in East Kent for many years.

WATERLOO. End June. Large; deep shining black; very tender red flesh of luscious flavour; tree compact, moderately fertile. An excellent market or garden Cherry, hanging on the tree three weeks when ripe; does not usually crack after rain. Raised by T. A. Knight, and the tree first bore fruit a few weeks after the battle of Waterloo. Fine for garden and orchard culture. Self sterile.

WINDSOR. Late July. Large; mahogany red; flesh firm, juicy, well flavoured. A most valuable late Cherry which we consider worthy of extended cultivation; growth sturdy and compact; the fruit travels well. Raised at Windsor, near Ontario, Canada, by Mr. James Dougall, introduced in 1881. Like most late Bigarreaux it is liable to crack in wet weather.

CHERRIES

CHINESE EARLY CHERRY. This most interesting plant is valued both for its early flowering and fruiting. Though quite hardy it flowers too early outdoors to produce fruit, but in a cool house the fruit is ripe early in May, on a wall quite three weeks before any other cherries are ripe. These fruits are sweet and refreshing, though not very large, but make a welcome addition as they are the first fruit ripening in a cool orchard house. Extremely prolific. The large downy leaves are ornamental and the flowers though small are very freely produced. Price, one-year, 5/-; two-year bushes, 7/6; a few fan trained trees at 10/- each. The botanists express some doubt if this is the *Pseudo-Cerasus* of Lindley, but we cannot procure from them another name.



TRIAUX (see page 19).

The drawing, as all in this Catalogue, represents the actual size.

Flowering Cherries will be found in our Tree and Shrub Catalogue.

THE POLLINATION OF CHERRIES.

So far, no self-fertile sweet cherries have been found. Therefore all require another variety near to provide pollen. Where investigation has discovered this, it is given above, but as some varieties do not pollinate reciprocally, we give a list below of those that do so. Those planting two trees only should select one of these pairs.

Bedford Prolific	..	Napoleon.	Napoleon	..	Big. Schrecken.
Early Rivers	..	Frogmore.	Noir de Guben	..	B. Jaboulay.
Frogmore	..	Gov. Wood.	Noir de Schmidt	..	Early Rivers.
Emperor Francis	..	Gov. Wood.	Schrecken Big.	..	Bedford Prolific.
Elton	..	Napoleon.			

CRAB APPLES (Fruiting Varieties).



Grown as—

Standards,
7/6 to 10/6 each.

Half-Standards,
7/6 to 10/6 each.

DARTMOUTH (HYSLOP). Fruit medium; entirely covered rich crimson, with a blue bloom like a plum; most beautiful when in fruit and excellent for jelly. Raised in New Hampshire, U.S.A.

JOHN DOWNIE. Fruits oval, richly tinted scarlet, and remarkably prolific; very decorative, and splendid for jelly. Raised and sent out by Mr. Holmes of Lichfield.

MONTREAL BEAUTY. Pale yellow striped red fruits.

ORANGE CRAB. Rich orange fruits.

PURPLE CRAB. Oval purple fruits.

TRANSCENDENT. Fairly large, carmine with darker stripes.

VEITCH'S SCARLET. Small rich scarlet.

PRUNIFOLIA COCCINEA. Small oval, brilliant vermilion fruits. Cheal's Crimson seems to us identical with this older variety.

SIBERIAN CRAB (CHERRY APPLE). Small fruits on long stems, like a cherry, scarlet cheek on golden yellow; makes a large tree in favourable soils. Grown in England for over 150 years.

YELLOW SIBERIAN CRAB. Exactly resembles the ordinary Siberian, but fruit pale yellow; most effective when in fruit.

FLOWERING CRABS will be found in our Tree and Shrub Catalogue

CURRANTS.



Grown as—

Cordons.
2/6 each.



Bushes.
1/6, 15/- doz.
Extra fruiting size, 2/-, 20/- doz.



Fans.
3/6 to 5/- each.

RED CURRANTS.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. Berries very large; dark red, bunches long; growth very stout, and apt to be irregular owing to blind buds, leaves thick dark green. Mid-season. Flowers expand before leaves; the strong shoots are brittle and apt to break from wind. Originated in 1868 with Lincoln Fay, in Chautauqua, New York.

KNIGHT'S SWEET RED. An old but excellent variety, much less acid than most, and forming a pleasant dessert fruit. Raised by Thomas Andrew Knight early in the nineteenth century.

LA CONSTANTE. A vigorous and hardy late variety of the Scotch Red type, but much later. Can be recommended for late season use.

LAXTON'S No. 1. This variety has proved so successful in trials that we recommend it with every confidence. The long bunches of bright red berries are borne in remarkable profusion and the growth of the tree is vigorous and erect. For a main season variety it is worth an extensive trial. Bushes, 2/6 each.

LAXTON'S PERFECTION. This is undoubtedly the largest Red Currant yet raised, having often some twenty fruits on the bunch. For dessert and show purposes it is highly recommended. Its only fault is a habit on some soils of refusing to grow away well. Fay's Prolific has the same character. Bushes, 2/- each.

NEW RED DUTCH. Berries medium, but all of even size; not diminishing towards end of bunch; bright red, rather late; vigorous grower, resembling Raby Castle in foliage but of more spreading habit. Largely grown in Kent for market. This is probably the Houghton Castle raised at that place about 1820.

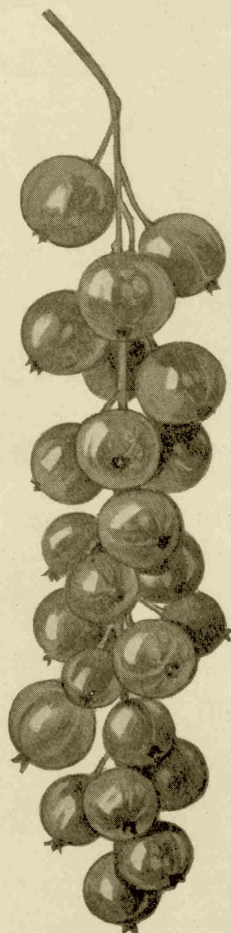
RABY CASTLE (AMERICAN WONDER). Berries dark red, medium size bunches, long; mid-season. Foliage greyish-green; upright growth. A hardy and prolific variety which has been grown for many years. Recommended for the Northern parts of Britain.

PRINCE ALBERT. Berries large, bright scarlet; bunches long, very late; growth upright, vigorous; foliage shining green, quite distinct from any other kind. Most valuable for extending the season, and on account of its late flowering habit. This variety is grown under many names, and is the Red Dutch of France and Germany.

SCOTCH. Berries large, bright red; bunches medium, very fertile; growth vigorous, upright; foliage much cut and cupped. This sort may always be distinguished when in bloom as the flower spikes are held horizontally. A valuable early market sort. Origin unknown.

SKINNER'S EARLY (OLD DUTCH). Berries medium, bright red; bunches long, very fertile; growth vigorous, upright. The earliest of all, most valuable for market. This variety is esteemed in Kent, and is named after a local grower, but is quite possibly the old sort re-named.

UTRECHT. A valuable and vigorous variety, notable for its long stem which enables the fruit to be gathered without damage. Fruits of good size and flavour.



PRINCE ALBERT.

WHITE CURRANTS.

Prices as Reds.

BAR LE DUC. Bunches long, fruit very pale milky yellow, very sweet. This is the variety grown in France for the famous Bar Le Duc Jam.

DUTCH. Berries medium, bunches long; sweeter than most other sorts, slightly spreading growth, very fertile.

TRANSPARENT. Berries large, yellow; bunches long, pleasantly flavoured; growth moderate. An excellent exhibition variety which attains enormous size on a wall.

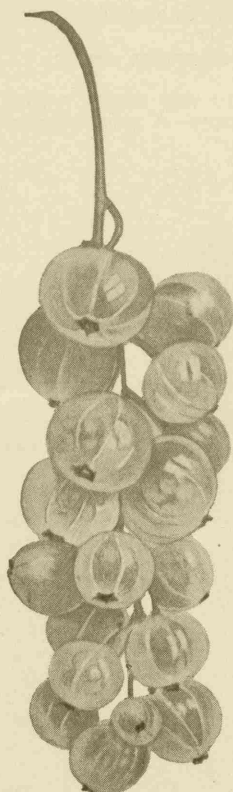
WENTWORTH LEVIATHAN. A very fine large fruit; tree of good vigour and habit. This is much favoured in the Midlands and North, and well worth a trial in gardens in cold districts.

WHITE VERSAILLAISE. Berries large, markedly yellow; bunches not very long; growth moderate, very fertile. An excellent early variety, probably raised by M. Bertin, at Versailles.

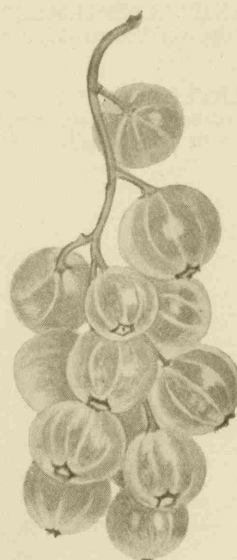
Both Red and White Currants fruit on old wood, and should therefore have side shoots spurred in and superfluous branches entirely removed.

PINK CURRANT. A very pretty fruit; intermediate between the White and Red.

Bushes, 1/3.



WHITE TRANSPARENT.



WHITE VERSAILLAISE.

BLACK CURRANTS.



Bushes.

1/6, 15/- doz.



Cordons,

1/6 to 2/- each.

Grown as—

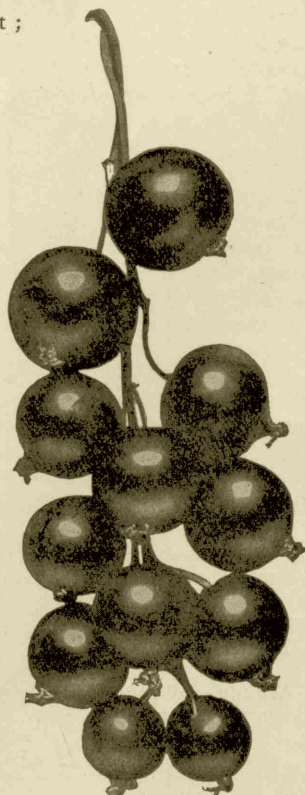
Except where specially priced.

BALDWIN. Fruit medium size, short bunches, fairly sweet; runs off but slightly; notable for starting growth very much earlier than any other variety. A very good and regular cropper. A variety which has been grown in Kent for some years, and is considered by some to be the old Black Naples.

BLACK GRAPE. Bunches very short, but very similar to Gironde.

BOSKOOP GIANT. The longest bunch and largest fruit of any variety, making a large wide spreading bush. The skin is rather tender, rendering it too soft for transport unless gathered early, but unexcelled for home use, and especially for jam and bottling. Raised by Mr. Hoogendyk, at Boskoop, Holland, from whom we bought the stock, and introduced it in 1895. See illustration page 24.

DAVIDSON'S EIGHT. This is remarkable for its great cropping powers and is much planted for market sale.



Natural Size

DANIEL'S SEPTEMBER
(see page 24).

CURRENTS

DANIEL'S SEPTEMBER. This hangs very late in some localities, and resembles in other characters the well known Baldwin.

See illustration page 23.

MERVEILLE DE LA GIRONDE. Fruit medium in size; bunches medium; skin tough; acid; makes a moderate upright spreading bush. Resists "Big Bud" better than many. A good cropper with us. Usually called French Black.



BOSKOOP GIANT (*see page 23*).

SEABROOK'S BLACK. Closely resembles Merveille de la Gironde.

SIBERIAN. A variety sent us from Siberia many years ago, by the late Mr. H. J. Elwes, who found it growing wild near the Altai mountains. It is of interest as being a wild variety of good size.

TINKER. A fine variety, cropping extremely well with us, bunches long and growth vigorous. Raised by Messrs. Laxton Bros.

We advise all gourmets to try the wedding of Black Currants and Rum, a marriage if not made in heaven, deserves celebration on earth. A teaspoonful of old Jamaica to a dish of stewed fruit or tart is ample.

BIG BUD IN BLACK CURRANTS.

This is no longer a terror to growers, as it is now found that a wash of Lime Sulphur (*see p. 62*) in Spring when the leaves are the size of a shilling, controls it effectively. "Reversion" is most probably transmitted by mite infection and the two birds can therefore be dispatched with one stone.

FIGS.



Bushes.



Standards.



Fans.

Grown as—

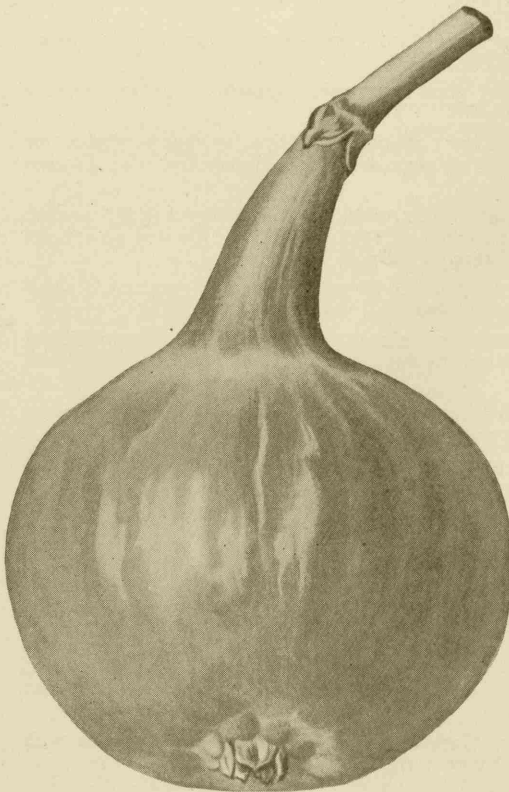
7/6, 10/6, 15/- each.

7/6 to 21/- each.

7/6, 10/6 to 21/- each.

Our Figs are all grown in pots, and are made as bushes or fan-trained for walls. A few standards can also be supplied.

They may be grown outdoors, either on walls or, in suitable climates, in the open as bushes and standards. Those suitable for outdoor culture are marked. Other varieties should be grown in a cold greenhouse.



WHITE MARSEILLES.

BOURJASSOTE GRISE. Late, medium size, round, skin chocolate brown; flesh deep blood red; extremely sweet and rich; constant cropper.

BROWN TURKEY. Mid-season. Medium, long, deep brownish-purple with a light bloom; flesh red, very delicious; extremely fertile. The best for main crop both in or out of doors.

BRUNSWICK. Mid-season. Enormous, pear-shaped, pale green with brownish-purple flush; flesh white with slight red tinge at centre, delicious. A very hardy sort, ripens after Brown Turkey, the largest for outside culture. Grown in England for 200 years.

NEGRO LARGO. Second early, enormous, pear-shaped, jet black, flesh pale red, most tender and delicious; very free bearer, but not hardy enough for outside culture. Highly recommended for second crop. The San Piero of Italy.

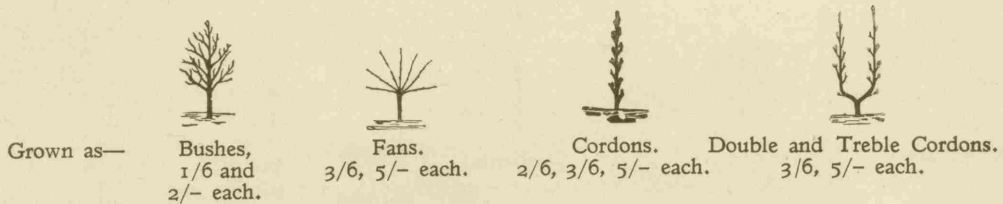
OSBORNE'S PROLIFIC. Early, roundish, dark brown; flesh pale yellow with a rich sweet flavour; extremely prolific.

WHITE ISCHIA. Early, small, pale green; flesh white, of a rich honied flavour, most delicious; prolific. Produces three crops a year in heat.

WHITE MARSEILLES. Very early, medium, pale green; flesh opaline, very rich and sweet. Excellent for forcing and outdoor culture, ripens well on a wall.

The above are the most useful kinds, but a few other varieties are kept in stock.

GOOSEBERRIES.



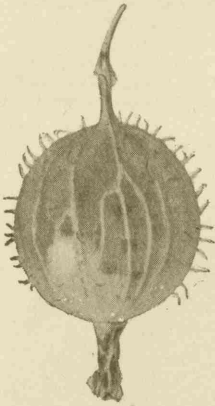
Gooseberries are a much neglected fruit, and it is probable that few know the wonderful range of flavour which is to be found among them, there being as much difference between the best and the worst as between a greengage and a cooking plum. We have now been able to increase our stocks to pre-war standards, and offer the following choice varieties, which we have selected after fifty years of trial.

RED.

- CROWN BOB.** Large oval; slightly hairy; dark claret red; growth vigorous, drooping. This is a great favourite with market growers as it resists gooseberry mildew better than many. Known for over a century.
- IRONMONGER.** Rather small; dark red; flavour very good; mid-season; growth drooping; very prolific; known over half a century.
- KEEN'S SEEDLING.** Small; pale red; flavour very good and sweet; growth drooping, makes a strong bush.
- LANCASHIRE LAD.** Large, oblong oval; dark claret red; flavour when ripe fair, but very good for gathering when green; growth moderate, spreading. A popular market gooseberry, which resists American mildew considerably.
- LONDON.** Very large, dark purplish red; season late; skin quite smooth; flavour fair; growth vigorous; drooping. Raised by Mr. Banks and introduced in 1831. This fruit has had the unique record of being the champion berry for 36 seasons—1829 to 1867.
- LORD DERBY.** Very large; dark red; smooth; very late; flavour moderate; making a small tree. Raised by Mr. Leicester, of Macclesfield, about 1870.
- MAY DUKE.** Fairly large; dark crimson; nearly smooth; season early. Seems very valuable for picking green, as it rapidly obtains a large size. Raised by Mr. Pyne of Topsham, and introduced in 1900.
- RED CHAMPAGNE.** Rather small; deep claret red; hairy; mid-season; very sweet and aromatic and strongly recommended. Origin, at least one hundred years old.
- RIFLEMAN.** Large; oval; slightly hairy; flavour good; season late.
- SPEEDWELL.** Large; oval; light red; slightly hairy; flavour very sweet and rich; growth moderate. Known before 1860.
- SCOTCH RED ROUGH.** Rather small, hairy, round, of most excellent flavour and one of the best for preserve. An old sort still of great value.
- WARRINGTON.** Medium; round oval; pale red, with a few hairs; season late. An old variety known since early in the last century. Very valuable for preserving.
- WHINHAM'S INDUSTRY.** Medium to large; oval; hairs long and slight down; flavour very sweet and good, perhaps the best of all reds; growth vigorous, making a large bush. Raised by Mr. Whinham, of Morpeth, before 1850. The best all-round red; doing well under trees, but not resistant to American Gooseberry Mildew.
- THE "WORCESTER" BERRY.** Small bunches of blackish berries like small Gooseberries with slight black currant flavour. Makes an interesting change in the round of summer fruits.

GREEN.

- BRIGHT VENUS.** Pale yellow green; downy and slightly hairy; flavour very good indeed; second early; growth upright. One of the best flavoured fruits, which though raised one hundred years ago still stands in the front rank.
- DRILL.** Late and large, pear shaped, deep green with olive tinge, smooth. Growth weeping. Raised by Mr. Cranshaw before 1664.
- FEARLESS.** Medium, late, pale green, downy. Raised by Mr. Addis in 1852. The long keeping qualities of this variety are its great recommendation coupled with its excellent flavour.



GLENTON GREEN.

GLENTON GREEN. Medium; pale green; skin hairy; flavour excellent; mid-season; growth a little spreading, making a dense compact bush. This has been grown for some sixty years in England, and is one of the most delicious, but is, unfortunately, a little subject to fungus diseases.

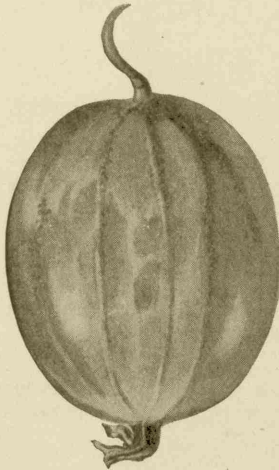
GUNNER. Dessert, very large, dull olive green, hairy, flavour fair, makes a large spreading bush. Recorded in 1824.

GREENOCK. Large round; skin faintly hairy; flavour moderate; season mid to late; growth vigorous, upright. Raised by Richard Brough in 1840.

KEEPSAKE (BERRY'S EARLY KENT). Large, oval; hairy; flavour very good; second early; growth vigorous, moderately spreading. Raised by Mr. Banks and recorded in 1841. One of the best flavoured of the large varieties, and as it quickly gains size is valuable for use when green. Unfortunately very subject to American Mildew.

KING OF TRUMPS. Very large; oblong; pale green; practically smooth; season very late; growth slender, making an open bush. Raised by Mr. James Lees and introduced about 1852. Mainly an exhibition variety.

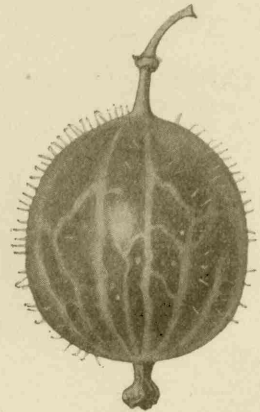
LANCER. Fairly large; rather pale green; skin downy but not hairy; flavour first class; season very late; growth vigorous, making a large spreading bush. Raised by Mr. T. Howard and introduced in 1831. Quite the best all-round variety and perhaps the best of any colour, its enormous crop and sustained vigour being remarkable.



LANCER.

See illustration page 29.

LANGLEY GAGE. Small to medium; roundish oval; skin smooth, downy; flavour first-rate; mid-season; growth vigorous, upright. Raised by Mr. Veitch and introduced in 1897. There is another older variety bearing this name. Quite one of the best dozen for flavour.



GUNNER.

MATCHLESS. Medium; roundish oval; skin practically smooth; growth straggling; flavour good. Origin, recorded in 1864.

POSTMAN. Large; long oval; skin practically smooth; flavour moderate; season late; growth strong, making a good strong tree. Raised by Mr. Boardman before 1860.

PROFIT. Medium to large; roundish oblong; rather dark green; skin smooth; flavour very good in warm years; mid-season. Known in 1824.

ROSEBERRY. Small; round; dark sea green; quite smooth; flavour first-rate, remarkably sweet. This is decidedly one of the best dessert varieties grown and should be included in every collection.

STOCKWELL. Very large; pale green; skin smooth; flavour sweet and fairly good; making a low bush. Raised by William Duke and introduced about 1853.

SUCCEED. Very large; pear shaped; rather pale green; skin smooth; season mid to late. Raised by Mr. Chas. Leicester, about 1870. Its bad quality is weakness of growth, but its enormous size still recommends it to many.

SURPRISE. Large oblong; skin smooth; flavour very sweet and rich; season mid to late; growth spreading. Raised by Mr. Muscroft and introduced in 1857. One of the few which combine size and flavour.

TELEGRAPH. Very large; oblong; dark green; quite smooth; flavour fair; season late. Raised by Mr. E. Poulson and introduced in 1850.

THUMPER. Enormous; well rounded oval; clear sea green; skin smooth; flavour fair; season late; growth rather poor. Known in 1848, it maintains its place as an exhibition variety.

YELLOW.

COUSEN'S SEEDLING (SANDWICH YELLOW). Large; oval; clear pale yellow; skin slightly hairy; flavour good; season very late; growth spreading. One of the most attractive of its class and its lateness makes it invaluable.

GOOSEBERRIES

EARLY SULPHUR (YELLOW ROUGH). Medium size ; roundish oval ; hairy, bright transparent yellow flavour good ; growth rather upright ; early. The first yellow gooseberry, quite indispensable.

GOLDEN DROP. Rather small ; dull greenish yellow ; skin downy ; flavour very good ; mid-season ; growth upright and sturdy. Recorded in 1842. A most attractive fruit, but a little subject to mildew.

GOLDEN GEM. Medium ; round ; clear golden yellow ; skin smooth ; flavour very good, mid-season ; rather upright. Raised by Messrs. Veitch (Whitesmith \times Antagonist) and introduced in 1897.

HIGH SHERIFF. Very large ; roundish oval ; olive yellow ; slightly hairy ; flavour good ; mid-season. Raised by Mr. J. Chapman in 1858. Makes a dense large bush.

LANGLEY BEAUTY. Large ; pale yellow, slightly hairy ; flavour very good ; mid-season. Raised by Messrs. Veitch and introduced about 1896.

LEADER. Large ; olive green, with slight yellow tinge ; flavour excellent ; season late. Raised by Mr. W. Piggott and recorded in 1825.

LEVELLER. Large ; oblong oval ; greenish yellow ; practically smooth ; flavour very good ; mid-season ; extraordinarily prolific. Raised by Mr. J. Greenhalgh and introduced in 1851. A very valuable fruit combining good quality and great fertility.

RAMBULLION. Small ; dull golden yellow ; flavour very good indeed ; mid-season to late ; growth dwarf and compact. Though small this is one of the best flavoured of all varieties and has an advantage of hanging long on the tree without shrivelling.

TRUMPETER. Very large ; oval ; pear shaped ; dull yellow ; flavour very good ; mid-season ; growth vigorous. Raised by Mr. Partington about 1860. Quality and size are here combined.

YELLOW BALL. Small ; round ; deep golden-yellow ; downy ; flavour very good. An old variety which has been grown about a century.

WHITE.

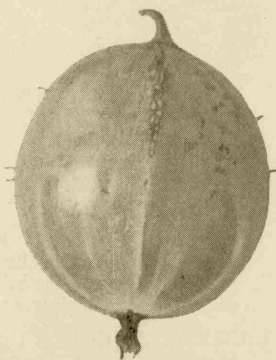
CARELESS. Very large ; roundish oval ; pale milky green to white ; skin smooth, slightly downy ; flavour very good ; second early. Raised by Mr. Crompton and known before 1860.

LADY LEICESTER. Large ; oval ; pale greenish white, not quite a true white ; skin hairy ; flavour good ; mid-season. Recorded in 1852.

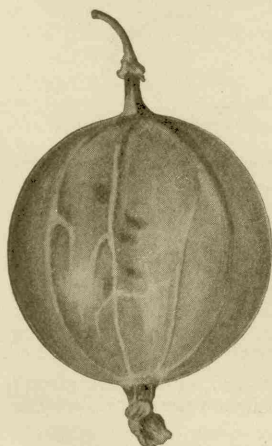
TRANSPARENT. Large oval, tapering to eye ; colour dull greenish white ; skin smooth ; flesh very sweet and good. Raised by Mr. Bratherton, and introduced in 1871. This is probably the largest white grown.

WHITESMITH. Medium oval ; very pale green to white ; downy ; flavour very good ; mid-season ; extraordinarily fertile. Raised by Mr. Woodward before 1824. For flavour, crop and vigour this is still one of the best all-round gooseberries.

WHITE LION. Large flattened oval ; skin clear white ; slightly downy ; flavour first-rate ; season very late. Quite the best late white.



HIGH SHERIFF.



WHITESMITH.
(see below).

CORDON GOOSEBERRIES.

We call the attention of our readers to the merits of Cordon Gooseberries. The fruit is large, clean and very freely produced and gathering is a much less painful operation than bush trees provide. The side shoots are pinched back to three inches in May and again in June if necessary, and this treatment largely prevents attacks of American Mildew, as there are no soft young tips for it to start upon.

We strongly recommend Lancashire Lad for this purpose.



A CORDON TREE OF HOWARD'S LANCER (*see page 27*).

GRAPES

For Greenhouse Culture.

These are grown in pots and the canes are hard and stout, and give the greatest satisfaction to our customers.

Planting Canes, 12/6, 15/- each; extra strong, 21/- to 25/- each.

Fruiting Canes, strong, 30/- each.

ALICANTE. Late; bunches large; berries oval, black, not so rich as others, but of first-rate appearance and cropping powers; vigorous constitution; easily grown. Origin uncertain, probably from the South of Europe.

APPLEY TOWERS. Late; bunches medium; berries oval, black, of good flavour; good constitution and fertile; keeps till end of December or later. An improvement on Alicante, and requires less heat; should be well thinned. Raised in the Isle of Wight, at Appley, by Thomas Myles.

BLACK HAMBURG. Mid-season; bunches medium; berries large, roundish, bluish-black, sweet delicately flavoured, flesh tender; vigorous and fertile. Without question the best all-round grape, thriving in a cool house, in pots, and sometimes even on a wall. The amateur's grape. A variety of great antiquity, and it has been grown in Germany and Austria for a long period. It was imported from Hamburg by a Mr. Warner, of Rotherhithe, about 1724, and thus derived its name.

BUCKLAND SWEETWATER. Early, bunches shouldered; berries large, round; skin pale yellow green, skin thin, flesh very soft and juicy, of refreshing flavour; fertility and vigour moderate. An excellent variety for growing with Black Hamburg as it requires identical treatment. Raised at Buckland, near Reigate, and introduced to commerce about 1860.

CANNON HALL MUSCAT. Late; bunches large; berries very large; straw yellow; flesh firm with rich muscat flavour; growth very vigorous, fairly fertile. This variety tests the grower's skill to the utmost. A high temperature must be maintained and the flowers be artificially fertilised. A larger Muscat of Alexandria. Raised by Lord Stanhope, at Cannon Hall, from a seed brought from Greece some time before 1830.

FOSTER'S SEEDLING. Early; bunches medium; berries shouldered, medium greenish yellow to nearly white, flesh melting, very pleasantly flavoured, skin very thin; growth vigorous, very fruitful. Quite one of the very best sorts, easy to cultivate and forces well; does in a cool house. Raised by Mr. Foster, gardener to Lord Downe, Benningborough Hall, Yorks, and introduced about 1860.

GROS COLMAR. Late; bunches medium; berries enormous, jet black, skin thick, flesh firm, coarse, of indifferent flavour; growth vigorous, fertile. A variety esteemed where size and crop is a first consideration, but there are happily many better in flavour. Considered by many authorities to have originated in the Caucasus, where it is known as Dodrelabi, and introduced into this country about the middle of last century. Only of fair flavour when well grown, otherwise the berries come tawny red.

LADY DOWNE'S. Late; bunches long, berries large, roundish, purplish black, skin thick, flesh firm, sweet and rich when well ripened; vigorous and fertile. A valuable late variety which will hang till March; forces well. Raised by Mr. Foster, gardener to Viscount Downe, Benningborough Hall, Yorks, in 1835.

MADRESFIELD COURT (MUSCAT). Early; bunches medium, tapering, berries oval, dark purple; flesh firm, very rich, skin thick; growth medium, very fertile. An easy grape to grow successfully, doing well in a cool vinery. Raised by Mr. Cox, gardener at Madresfield Court, and introduced about 1868.

MUSCAT OF ALEXANDRIA. Late; bunches long and narrow, berries oval, pale amber; flesh firm, exceedingly sweet and rich, of strongest muscat flavour; growth vigorous, very fertile. This well-known and most excellent of grapes requires special care, and is not recommended as a companion for the hardier kinds. Heat must be maintained at setting and ripening times. Of great antiquity, and probably of N. African origin, where it is called Zibibbu. Was introduced into Spain, and thence to France, where it was known about the middle of the seventeenth century; in this country it has been grown for some two hundred years.

MUSCAT HAMBURGH. Mid-season ; bunches large, berries large oval, dark purple ; flesh melting, extremely rich and sweet ; growth moderate, fertile ; rather apt to shrink ; requires a warm vinery. An old variety of which the origin is lost, often called the Black Muscat of Alexandria.

PRINCE OF WALES. Mid to late ; bunches large, well shouldered ; berries roundish oval, black ; flesh tender, of delicious muscat flavour ; growth vigorous and very fertile. A most valuable addition, retains its flavour till the last ; leave three buds at least when pruning ; best grown on the extension system ; always shade when sun is very bright. A sport from Mrs. Pince, raised by Mr. T. Lunt, the well-known gardener of Keir. F.C. in 1900.

ROYAL MUSCADINE. Early ; bunches medium, berries small, golden yellow ; flesh firm, remarkably juicy and sweet, especially when beginning to shrivel ; growth vigorous ; very fruitful ; forces well. Valuable for cool house or even on warm walls in favoured spots. This is the Chasselas de Fontainbleau of France, which was discovered at Cahors by Henry IV. and taken by him to Fontainbleau in the sixteenth century.

THE FRONTIGNAN AND MUSCADINE GRAPES.

These are most delicious, of pronounced Muscat flavour, and can be grown in a cool house. We strongly recommend all amateurs to try these excellent varieties which, neglected by the professional on account of their smaller bunches, are unequalled in flavour.

Outdoor Grown Canes, 7/6 each.

EARLY SAUMUR FRONTIGNAN. Early ; bunches large, berries round, greenish-yellow, skin thin, rich and sweet, with Muscat flavour ; vigorous and very fertile. Raised in 1847 by M. Courtiller, director of the Botanic Garden at Saumur.

EARLY SILVER. Medium size, berries pale green, tender and not so strongly musky as some. Very digestible.

GRIZZLY FRONTIGNAN. Mid-season ; berries small, dusky purplish red, by many considered the best of all grapes. A little heat required in cool years. Known since 1600.

PRIMAVER FRONTIGNAN. Berries large, pale amber, flesh very tender, sweet and deliciously flavoured. One of the best of this group.

REEVES' MUSCADINE. Berries fairly large, loose bunch, yellow-green, flesh tender and juicy, very good.

ROYAL MUSCADINE. See in Greenhouse list.

TOKAY FRONTIGNAN. Berries small, pale green, flesh firm, most delicious flavour.

WHITE FRONTIGNAN. Medium size, flesh firm, strong muscat flavour, free cropper.

HARDY GRAPES (for Outdoor Culture).

Price 7/6 each.

The varieties below can be grown in cold houses, on walls, and in warm soils and situations ; they will produce good fruit in favourable seasons, where the berries are thinned early.

BRANT. Early ; bunches and berries of medium size, black ; flesh juicy and sweet and very rich when fully ripened ; highly recommended. Raised by Chas. Arnold, Pares, Canada, about 1860.

MILLER'S BURGUNDY. Early ; a round black Sweetwater Grape, very hardy ; berries small roundish free setting ; one of the oldest grapes cultivated in this country.

PURPLE-LEAVED VINE. A handsome hardy vine, seldom bringing its fruit to perfection, but valuable on account of its purple foliage. This is the Teinturier of France.

REINE OLGA. Bunches large, berries large, tawny red ; flesh firm, juicy and sweet, with muscat flavour ; very fertile and highly recommended. The Chasselas Rouge of France, and probably of Italian origin. F.C. R.H.S.

MEDLARS.



Grown as— Standards only, 10/6 to 21/- each.

DUTCH, or MONSTROUS. Fruit enormous, often some $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches over ; makes a large spreading tree. Origin unknown, but has been grown for some centuries.

NOTTINGHAM. Fruit much smaller than the above, more prolific and of brisk flavour. Indigenous to Central Europe.

Medlars should be bletted (ripened in a cool place).

MULBERRIES.



Grown as— Standards only at 21/- to 42/- each.

BLACK or COMMON (MORUS NIGRA). Fruit large, a very slow growing tree, hence the prices charged. A native of Persia, introduced into Europe in the earliest times of which we have record. We regret our stock of these is still very limited.

NUTS.

COB NUTS AND FILBERTS.



Grown as— Bushes, 2/6 each.



Cordons, 2/6, 7/6 each.

All are layered plants, not seedlings.

These are most valuable for dry stony banks where other fruits would not grow.

COSFORD. Nut almost round, large, most excellent flavour and very thin shell. A prolific variety, and recommended as a pollenizer for filberts of less fertile sorts. Probably originated in Suffolk, where there is a "hundred" of Cosford.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH. Nut large, oblong ; shell rather thick ; quite one of the best flavoured. Raised by Mr. Webb, of Calcot, and certificated by the Royal Horticultural Society in 1883.



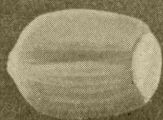
Geant de Halles.



Bergeri.



Garibaldi.



Kent Cob.



Merville de Bolwyller.



Duke of Edinburgh.



Kent or White Filbert.



Cosford.



Imperatrice Eugene.



Red Filbert.



Prolific Filbert.



Purple Nut.

COB NUTS AND FILBERTS (reduced).

NUTS

KENTISH COB. Nut large, broad and long ; excellent flavour ; prolific ; the best for all-round use. Almost exclusively grown in Kent for market work. Raised by Mr. Lambert, of Goudhurst, Kent, about 1830, hence its synonym "Lambert's Filbert."

KENTISH FILBERT. Nut long, pointed, very sweet and delicate. This old variety produces few catkins, and another good pollen producer should be planted with it. We advise Pearson's Prolific and Prolific Filbert. Of great antiquity, having been grown in Kent for a long period.

MERVEILLE DE BOLWYLLER. Nut remarkably broad and thick, very handsome, and of first-class flavour ; vigorous grower. Originated with an amateur in Silesia about 1840, and introduced by Messrs. Baumann of Bolwyller.

PEARSON'S PROLIFIC. Nut round, short, good flavour ; an abundant and early bearer ; produces large numbers of catkins and valuable for purposes of cross fertilisation. Introduced by Messrs. Pearson, of Chilwell.

PROLIFIC FILBERT. Curiously frizzled husk, nuts small but produced in large clusters, often ten to a bunch ; very early sweet and good. Origin undiscovered.

RED-SKINNED FILBERT. Resembling the White Filbert in all respects save the red skin of the kernel. Flavour excellent. Has been known since the seventeenth century.

A monograph of these nuts, with drawings of the different sorts and full historical and cultural notes by MR. E. A. BUNYARD, reprinted from the Journal of the R.H.S., can be obtained for 2/- post free.

WALNUTS (*Juglans Regia*).

Raised from Seeds from Selected Trees.

Grown as Standards only, 10/6 to 21/- each.

COMMON WALNUT. This is a native of Eastern Europe, and has been grown in England for many centuries.

THE DWARF WALNUT (*JUGLANS PRAEPARTURIENS*). This interesting seedling was raised in 1830 by M. Louise Chatenay. The fruit is of medium size and the tree bears when quite young. Bushes only, 7/6 each.

NECTARINES.



Grown as—

Maidens,
5/- each.



Fans, 10/6 to 21/- each.

Standard trained, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. stems, 15/- to 25/- each.

The stems are of various heights to suit different positions. Dwarf fans are best for most walls, and have stems of about one foot.

CARDINAL. Mid-July; medium, brilliant scarlet, and excellent flavour; compact tree, free bearer; suitable only for forcing; ripens twelve days before Early Rivers. Raised by Messrs. Rivers and introduced in 1897.

DARWIN. Sept.; large, deep orange with red flush; flesh orange, with rich flavour; after Stanwick style. Raised and introduced by Messrs. Rivers (Rivers' Orange \times Stanwick) in 1891.

DRYDEN. Aug.; very large, deep purple red; flesh white, red at stone, brisk flavour; the best of the white-fleshed kinds. Raised and introduced by Messrs. Rivers.

EARLY RIVERS. End July; very large, brilliant crimson on light yellow; flesh greenish-white, of rich flavour, free cropper; a most valuable variety ripening two weeks before Lord Napier under the same treatment. Raised by Messrs. Rivers and introduced in 1893.

ELRUGE. End Aug.; medium, pale, greenish-white with darkest red flush; flesh white, flavour excellent; the hardiest for most soils and situations. A very old sort, known before 1670, and the name said to be an anagram of the raiser's name, Gourle. He was a nurseryman of Hoxton in Charles II.'s reign.

HARDWICKE. End Aug.; very large, pale green with dark purple on sunny side; flesh greenish-white with pale red near stone, very juicy, rich, highly flavoured, and prolific. A larger and hardier Elruge, from which it was raised at Hardwicke House, Bury St. Edmunds.

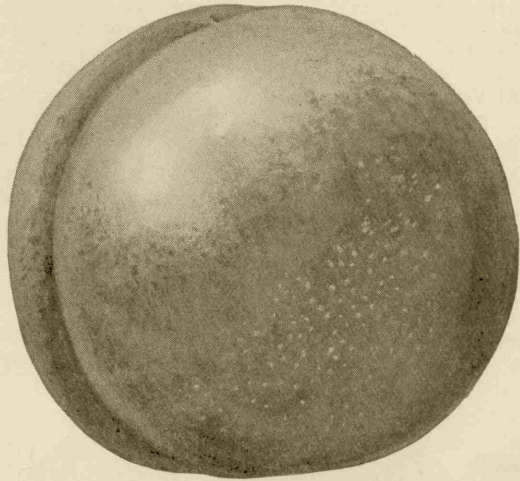
HUMBOLDT. Aug.; large, bright yellow with dark crimson flush and mottlings; flesh orange, very tender and juicy; extremely fertile. Raised by Mr. Thos. Rivers, from the Pine Apple Nectarine.

JOHN RIVERS. Mid-July; large, highly coloured, of excellent flavour and appearance, and as it is of good constitution and fruitful we think it will be welcomed as the earliest Nectarine of quality. Raised by Messrs. Rivers.

LORD NAPIER. Early Aug.; large, creamy yellow, nearly covered very dark crimson; flesh white, very brisk, melting and juicy, of rich flavour; very hardy and prolific; fine under glass or outside; skin very thin, requires shading under glass. Raised by Mr. Rivers from seed of the Early Albert Peach, introduced in 1869.

MILTON. Sept.; very large, nearly black in colour; flesh greenish-white, red next stone, juicy and highly flavoured; one of the very best for late use. Raised by Messrs. Rivers.

PINE APPLE. Early Sept.; large, deep orange, with rich crimson cheek; flesh yellow, most delicious, approaching Pine Apple flavour, probably the richest flavoured yellow Nectarine; a little tender when grown outdoors. Raised by Mr. Rivers from the Pitmaston Orange Nectarine.



ELRUGE.

PITMASTON ORANGE. Early Sept.; large, orange, with reddish brown flush; skin deep yellow, red at stone, rich sugary flavour; free bearer. Raised by Mr. Williams, of Pitmaston, nr. Worcester, from the seed of the Elruge about 1815.

SPENSER. Mid-Sept.; large, entirely covered dark crimson, approaching mahogany colour on sunny side; flesh mottled red throughout, rich flavour; excellent exhibition fruit. Raised by Mr. Rivers.

VICTORIA. End Sept; large, pale greenish-yellow with rich crimson cheek; excellent flavour, very sweet; requires a warm situation or forcing. Raised by Mr. Rivers (Violette Hative x Stanwick) introduced in 1860.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES suffer greatly if water is withheld at the growing season. Vegetables and flowers growing over the roots do great damage in many gardens.

The Leaf Curl which appears in early Spring can be easily prevented by spraying with our Medela in February and March, see page 62.

Watch carefully for Green Fly in May and June and dust with Duo Powder, see page 63.

PEACHES.

The forms of trees and prices are as for Nectarines.

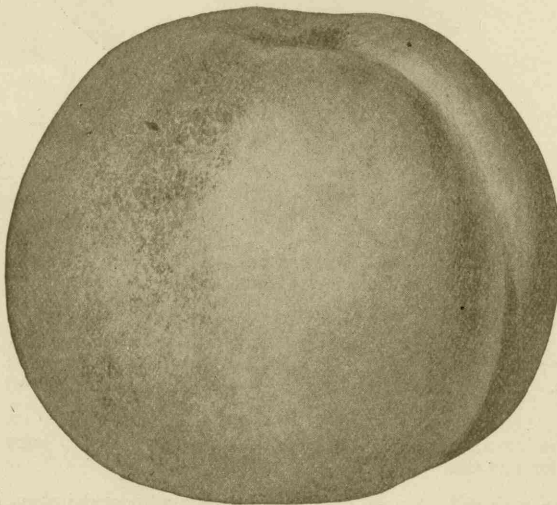
PEACHES can be grown quite well as bushes in a sheltered corner and little pruning is required; let the tree grow away as it likes. We have seen a bush tree three years planted, with over forty fine fruits on it, all of tennis ball size and good flavour. For the inexperienced this is the easiest way to grow Peaches and Nectarines.

ADVANCE. Medium to large, round and even; primrose yellow with faint carmine flush; flesh pale, melting and of good flavour. Season, just after Kestrel. Raised and introduced by Messrs. Laxton in 1910. This we find an excellent cold house fruit which crops freely.

AMSDEN'S JUNE. Mid-July; medium, greenish-white with bright red flush; flesh white, tender, juicy and of sweet flavour; hardy outside and good for forcing. Raised by Mr. Amsden, of Carthage, Missouri, 1876.

BARRINGTON. Mid-Sept.; large, yellow-green with crimson stripes and mottlings; flesh pale yellow, slightly red at stone, rich and first-rate flavour; a fine old variety, very hardy and prolific. Raised by Mr. Barrington, of Burwood, Surrey, in the early part of last century.

BELLEGARDE. Mid-Sept.; large, very dark crimson all over; flesh pale yellow, red at stone, rich Noyeau flavour; good in open, and a prolific bearer. A very old variety of uncertain origin.



BELLEGARDE.

CRIMSON GALANDE. Mid-Aug.; large, almost covered dark crimson; flesh very tender, red at stone; great bearer; best gathered a few days before ripe and laid in cool room. Raised by Messrs. Rivers from Belle Baucé; introduced 1866.

DUKE OF YORK. Mid-July; large, brilliant crimson; flesh tender, melting and refreshing, most reliable; forces readily and does not drop its buds. Raised by Messrs. Rivers.

DUCHESS OF CORNWALL. Mid-July; fairly large, pale yellow, with red flush and stripes. Flesh very melting and of good flavour. A fruit of good constitution, forcing well and invaluable for early use. Raised and introduced by Messrs. Rivers in 1901.

DYMOND. Early Sept.; very large, greenish yellow, dull red cheek; flesh white, melting, rich, red at stone, most excellent; hardy, vigorous and fertile. Raised by a nurseryman at Exeter.

EARLY GROSSE MIGNONNE. Mid.-Aug.; medium, pale red with distinct dots; flesh white, with red veins; very sweet and refreshing. A very excellent variety, known at Montreuil, France, in 1850, and probably earlier.

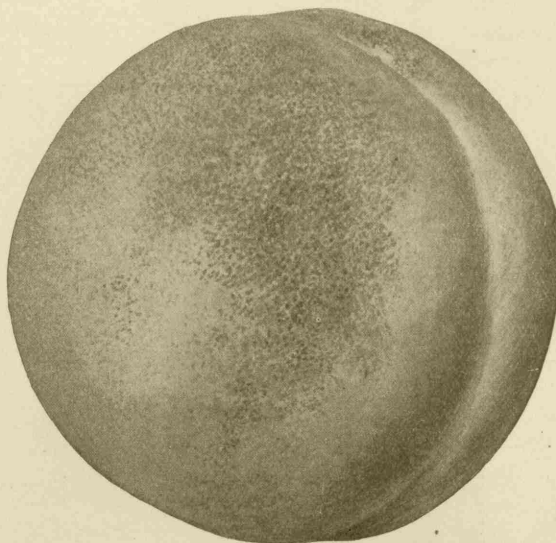
GOSHAWK. End Aug.; very large, pale red flush; flavour exquisite; hardy, vigorous and fertile outside. Raised by Messrs. Rivers.

HALE'S EARLY. End July; medium, crimson, with streaks of darker colour; flesh pale yellow, tender and delicious; hardy and fertile, succeeds in Scotland; forces well. Raised by Mr. Hale of Ohio, U.S.A.

KESTREL. Early Aug.; large, rich crimson; flesh tender and juicy; of vigorous habit and very prolific. Raised by Messrs. Rivers. New 1911.

LADY PALMERSTON. End Sept.; large yellow, with crimson flush and mottlings; flesh dark orange yellow, very rich when ripened under glass. Raised by Mr. Rivers from the Pine Apple Nectarine.

LATE DEVONIAN. Mid-Sept.; large, greenish yellow, dark crimson cheek; flesh juicy and rich, fine for all purposes. Raised by Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter (Belle de Vitry × Late Admirable) and introduced in 1894.



PRINCE OF WALES.

PEREGRINE. Early Aug.; large, brilliant crimson; flesh melting and juicy; prolific. One of the handsomest and best peaches of recent years, and we cannot too warmly recommend it for medium season's use. Raised by Messrs. Rivers, and introduced in 1906.

PRINCE OF WALES. Mid-Sept.; pale, greenish-yellow, mottled red, of Nectarine-like flavour. A very fine late fruit. Raised by Mr. Rivers from the Pitmaston Orange Nectarine.

PRINCESS OF WALES. End Sept.; very large, pale lemon yellow, with red mottlings; flesh white, red at stone, very juicy and refreshing; free grower; excellent under glass. Raised by Mr. Rivers from the Pavie de Pomponne.

RIVERS' EARLY YORK. Early Aug.; medium, deep greenish-yellow, covered pale carmine; flesh whitish-red near stone; brisk and vinous. A hardy sort and an improvement on the old Early York, from which it was raised by Mr. Rivers.

ROYAL GEORGE. Early Sept.; large, pale yellow, with deep blood-red cheek; flesh pale yellow, red near stone; sweet and rich. Of great excellence, apt to mildew in open, fine under glass, or for forcing. A very old sort dating from the reign of George I.

SEA EAGLE. End Sept.; large, lemon yellow, dark crimson cheek; flesh pale, red next stone; flavour rich when well finished. A valuable late sort, raised by Mr. Rivers from the Early Silver Peach.

SALWEY. Sept.-Oct.; medium, roundish oval. Pale yellow with faint flush. Flesh orange, melting and perfumed when well finished. Raised from a stone from Italian Peach by Col. Salwey about 1850.

THOMAS RIVERS. End Sept.; extra large, brilliant red flush; flesh firm and juicy, of good flavour. Valuable for forcing, not recommended for outside culture. Raised by Messrs. Rivers.

PEACHES

VIOLETTE HATIVE. Mid-Sept. ; large, pale yellow, with dark red flush ; flesh tender and juicy ; of highest flavour. A very old sort, known from 1630 ; probably French.

WALBURTON ADMIRABLE. End Sept. ; large, flattened round, lemon yellow with red mottlings and stripes. Flesh pale yellow, red at stone, firm, rich and sweet. A seedling from Noblesse, raised by Mr. Morton of Walburton, Chichester, and introduced in 1843.








WATERLOO. Mid-July ; medium, greenish-yellow, with red cheek and mottlings ; flesh pale ; excellent for early forcing and outside ; most reliable. Raised by Mr. Lisk, at Waterloo, U.S.A., and introduced into England by Messrs. Rivers.



A PERGOLA OF ESPALIER PEARS, BEAUTY AND UTILITY RECONCILED.

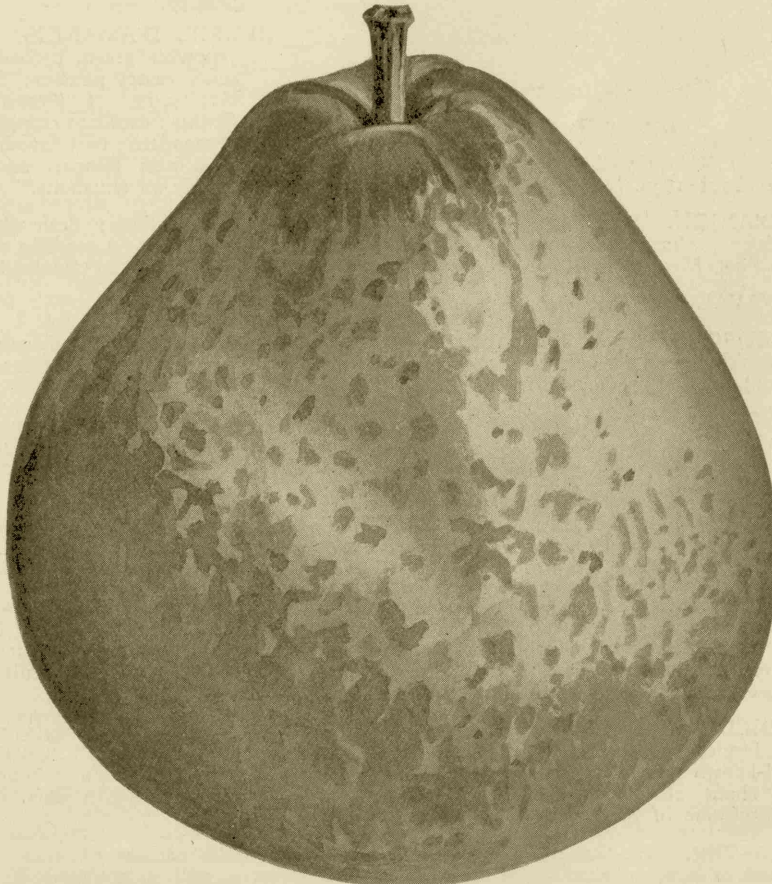
PEARS.

Pears are grown in the following forms :—

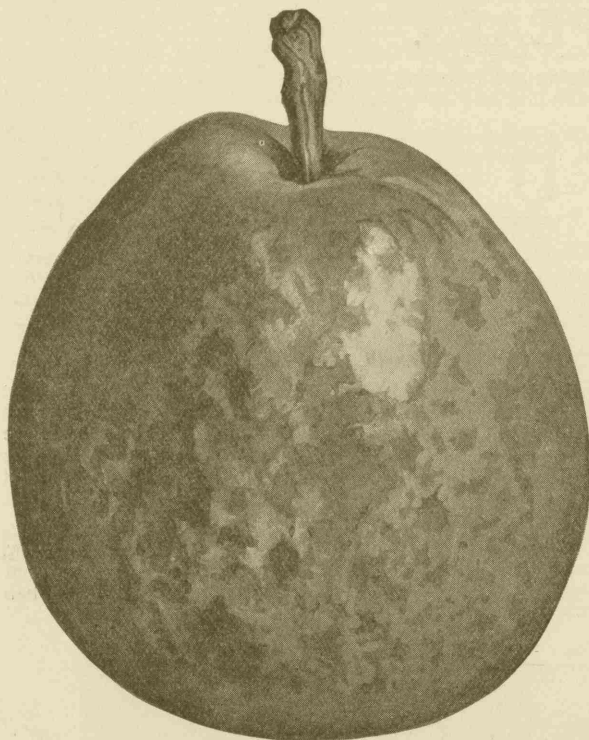
						
Maidens, 2/6 each.	Bushes, 2 years, 3/6, larger, 5/- to 10/6 each.	Cordons, 4/- to 10/- each.	Double and Treble Cordons, 7/6 to 15/- each.	Standards, 7/6 each.	Half-Standards, 7/6 each.	Espaliers, 2-tier, 7/6 3 " 10/- 4 " 15/-
Fan trained 7/6, 10/6 and 15/- each.						

ADMIRAL GERVAIS. Dessert ; keeping till Feb. ; roundish oval ; colour dark green with russet dots and patches fading pale yellow ; flesh yellow with faint salmon tinge, very melting, juicy and deliciously flavoured ; fertility, very good. This excellent French fruit we now introduce after twelve years' trial. It may be described as a hardier Easter Beurre, though not keeping quite so long. It does well as a cordon or bush in the open. Resisted the severe frost of May, 1927, when most of our Pear blossom was killed.

BELLISSIME D'HIVER. Nov.-March ; large, yellow with red flush and russet ; flesh tender, sometimes eatable, but second-rate except for cooking when it is perhaps the best of all ; free from grittiness ; makes an excellent pyramid or standard, with sturdy upright growth ; highly recommended for culinary purposes. A variety known in France at the end of the seventeenth century. When cooked, is a transparent yellow pink, extremely tender.



BEURRE ALEXANDRE LUCAS (see page 40).



BEURRE EASTER.

in the open; does well in Scotland. Originated at Amanlis, near Rennes, and introduced to notice about 1830. A cosmopolitan fruit doing well in nearly all situations.

BEURRE D'ANJOU. Nov.-Dec. Large yellow green, slight brown flush; flesh white, melting, with delicate perfume; growth weak, requires a wall or warm corner. A seedling of Van Mons, the *Nec Plus Meuris* of France, another variety bearing this name in England.

BEURRE D'AVALLON. See *Glastonbury*.

BEURRE BEDFORD. Oct.; large, brilliant crimson and russet on yellow ground, very tender and melting flesh of good flavour, excellent cropper. Raised by Messrs. Laxton's (*Marie Louise* × *Durondeau*), and very promising in our trials. (See illustration page 41.)

BEURRE BOSC (*CALEBASSE Bosc*). Oct.-Nov.; large, pyriform, covered with cinnamon russet; flesh melting, very juicy, brisk and aromatic. Requires a wall except where soil is warm and deep; does well on chalk and near the sea. A seedling found by Van Mons, correctly *Calebasse Bosc*. Its vice is a great tendency to scab.

BEURRE DE JONGHE. Dec.-Jan.; medium, pyriform, yellow covered dull russet; very melting and of excellent flavour; very prolific, slow grower; repays the protection of a wall. Raised by M. Gambier, near Brussels, and dedicated to M. de Jonghe about 1865.

BEURRE DE NAGHIN. Jan.-Mar.; large, roundish, skin of smooth golden yellow; flesh very juicy and melting, of good flavour; growth moderate; on quince only; on pear the fruit is only good for cooking. A most valuable variety recently introduced into this country, but it was raised before 1855 by M. Daras de Naghin, of Tournai, Belgium. This proves difficult to ripen in some places, and should only be tried in favourable situations.

BEURRE DIEI. Oct.-Nov.; very large, yellow covered with conspicuous brown dots; flesh tender, vigorous, fertile, of good flavour when well grown on quince; requires a wall in colder climates. This well-known variety was discovered by Meuris, Van Mon's gardener, on a farm near Vilvorde, Belgium, about 1810, and named in honour of the famous Pomologist, Diei, of Germany. (*Belle Magnifique* of Markets.)

BEURRE EASTER. Jan.-Mar.; large, roundish, yellow-green with patches of russet; flesh very melting and of excellent flavour; reliable cropper; best on a wall in colder soils. Raised by M. Vilian, Solicitor, of Mons, from seed sown in 1804. Like all late Pears this variety demands generous treatment or it will be coarse and gritty.

BELLE JULIE. Oct.-Nov.; medium, oval, golden brown russet with slight flush. Flesh pale yellow green, melting, very delicious. Extremely fertile; compact habit. Raised by Van Mons and named after his granddaughter. First fruited in 1842. We offer this excellent Pear, which, though small, is an excellent garden fruit, and has the merit of not rotting at the core, as do many of its season.

BERGAMOT D'ESPEREN. Jan.-Mar.; medium round, flattened, dark green; rough and coarse in appearance; flesh melting, sweet and delicious; requires and deserves a wall or warm situation, and thinning when heavily cropped. Raised by Major Esperen, at Malines, about 1830. Is ready for use when it begins to turn yellow.

BEURRE ALEXANDRE LUCAS. Nov.-Jan. Large, round conical; flesh half melting and very juicy; valuable for exhibition. Found in a wood in the department of Loire et Cher, France, in 1845, and imported by us in 1892. Becomes finely scented when fully ripe. (See illustration page 39.)

BEURRE D'AMANLIS. Sept.; large yellowish green, bronze cheek with small russet patches; flesh melting, very juicy, of pleasant perfumed flavour; excellent cropper as pyramid or standard; best flavoured from trees

BEURRE GIFFARD. Aug.; medium, pyriform, light yellow with a brownish red cheek; flesh melting, juicy, of fair flavour; fertile; weak and irregular growth; keeps well for an early variety. A useful early fruit found growing wild by M. Nicholas Giffard, near Angers, France, in 1825.

BEURRE HARDY. Oct.; large, uneven in outline, greenish-yellow with patches of rough russet; flesh tender, unusually juicy, flavour first-rate; a hardy and vigorous grower; highly recommended. Raised by M. Bonnet, a friend of Van Mons, at Boulogne, about 1820. A very valuable fruit. It should be gathered a little before it parts easily from the tree. A little subject to scab.

BEURRE RANCE. Dec.-Mar.; often very large, long; bell-shaped, dull green with large russet spots; flesh greenish white, melting, rich vinous flavour; hardy, vigorous and an abundant bearer; a valuable late season variety for South walls on good Pear soils. Raised by the Abbe Hardenpont—of Mons, Belgium, about 1762. Can be very poor or even actively unpleasant if not well finished.

BEURRE SIX. Dec.; large, pea-green at first, changing to pale yellow, with slight russet patches; flesh melting, very juicy, highly flavoured; vigorous growth, fertile. Raised by M. Six, a gardener, of Courtrai, Belgium, before 1845. After some years of trial we can very strongly recommend this excellent variety, nothing more like Comice in its melting flesh can be found, and it is a very regular cropper. It may be called a hardier Glou Morceau.

BEURRE SUPERFIN. Oct.-Nov.; medium, pyriform, golden yellow covered thin cinnamon russet; flesh melting, of delicate perfumed flavour; growth moderate, fertile. This is fruit of the highest quality which earned Mr. R. D. Blackmore's highest recommendations "as one of the best, most beautiful, and fertile of all Pears." Raised by M. Goubalt, a nurseryman of Angers, and introduced to commerce in 1846. A little subject to scab.

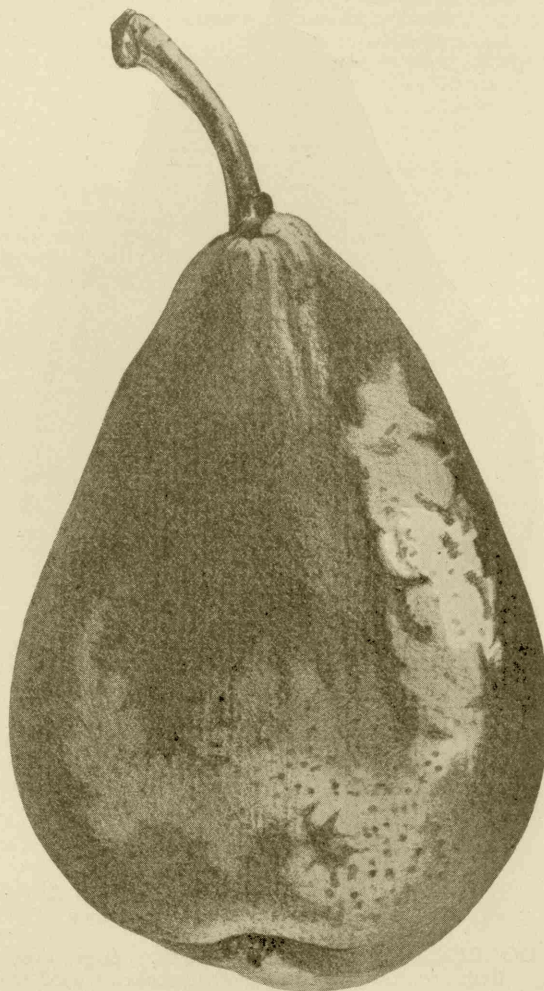
BEURRE VAN GEERT. Oct.-Nov.; medium, light yellow with brilliant scarlet cheek and russet patches, flesh melting, sweet and brisk; should be gathered before fully ripe; moderate growth, very fertile; a valuable market Pear. Raised by Van Geert, nurseryman of Ghent, and introduced in 1864. A tree of this in fruit is also a decoration but the flavour is rather wanting, like most high coloured Pears.

BLICKLING. Dec.-Jan.; small, roundish, greenish and russety; flesh melting, of rich flavour, excellent, a most valuable addition to late varieties for wall culture. From Blickling Hall, Norfolk, and supposed to have been introduced by the Monks from Belgium. A later Comte de Lamy.

BON CHRETIEN (WILLIAMS'). See under Williams'.

CATILLAC. Dec.-April; large, roundish, dull green with brown red flush; flesh firm, cooking well; makes an irregular pyramid on quince, but fruits early; succeeds as a standard, and on N. and E. walls. A culinary variety of great antiquity, known before 1665, and named in all probability after the small town of Cadillac in France. One of the best cooking Pears, turning a deep red-brown.

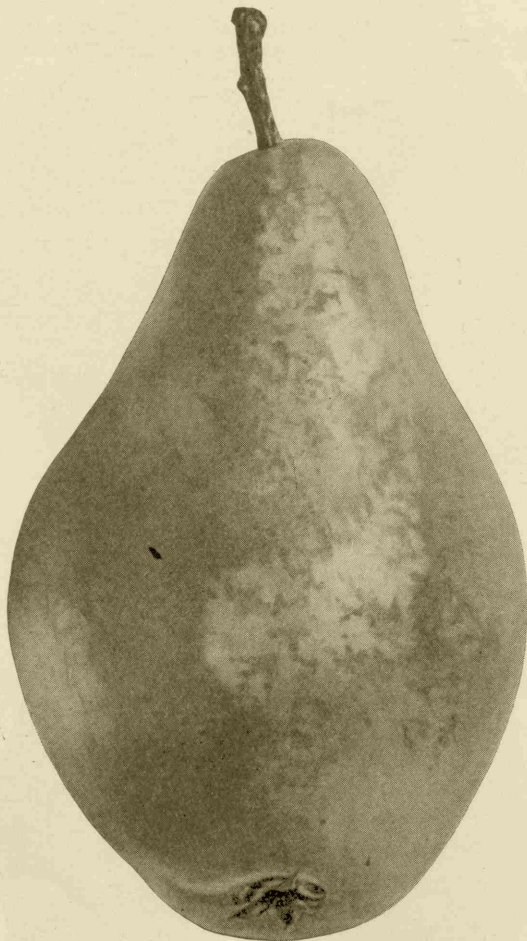
CHARLES ERNEST. Oct.-Nov.; very large, oval pyriform, lemon yellow with faint red flush; flesh white, melting, very sweet and highly flavoured; fertile and hardy. Growth very upright. Raised by M. Ernest Baltet, of Troyes, France, and put into commerce by his firm in 1879.



BEURRE BEDFORD (see page 40).

CLAPP'S FAVOURITE. Aug.-Sept.; medium, light yellow, with striking crimson cheek and stripes; flesh crisp, and sweet; remarkable cropper on quince or pear. Raised by Thaddaeus Clapp of Dorchester, Mass., U.S.A. Not for the connoisseur, the "Cassant" and watery flesh cannot be said to have any real quality. Laxton's Superb will replace this in the gardens of the knowledgeable.

COLMAR D'ETE. Early Sept.; small, roundish, pale yellow, with red mottlings and russet dots; flesh soft and remarkably sweet and refreshing. Makes a good standard or pyramid, and is very fertile. Raised by Van Mons about 1825. Watch carefully as it ripens.



COMTE DE PARIS.

cool place. Raised by M. Ernest Baltet of Troyes, France, in 1870. Its similarity to Williams' enables it to personate that variety on many a wayside barrow.

DOUBLE DE GUERRE. Dec.-Feb.; large, even in outline, entirely covered dark brown russet; flesh firm, excellent flavour when cooked; good colour, tender, not gritty; very hardy, vigorous and a wonderful cropper; for culinary use only. An old variety introduced into England about 1835 from Mr. Stoffels, of Malines. After several years trial we can very highly recommend this valuable fruit.

DOYENNE D'ETE (SUMMER DOYENNE). July; small, roundish, lemon yellow, with red flush; flesh yellowish, melting, very juicy and refreshing; good grower and remarkably prolific. Raised by the Capuchin Monks at Mons about 1700. Valuable as the earliest Pear, rather apt to die out on Quince, and none too vigorous on Pear, but should, nevertheless, form one of every collection.

DOYENNE GEORGES BOUCHER. Feb.-Mar.; large, flattened pyriform, slightly touched with red when ripe; flesh yellow, very sweet and highly scented; very fertile. We fear that this Pear will not fulfil its early promise. It has not so far ripened well, and seems lacking in fertility. We shall, however, give it a few years more of trial before discarding it.

CONFERENCE. Oct.-Nov.; medium, very long-necked, dark green, with brown russet, flesh of pinkish tinge; melting and well-flavoured; vigorous and most regular cropper. An A1 market sort, and valuable for pot culture, it is little affected by the Pear Midge. Raised by Messrs. Rivers, and introduced about 1894. If one Pear only is to be grown we should advise this variety.

COMTE DE LAMY. Oct.; small, roundish, yellow green, with brownish-red flush; flesh white, melting and of most delicious flavour; awkward in growth, but very fertile. The correct name of this Pear is *Beurre Curtet*, and was raised by M. Bouvier, a chemist at Joidoigne, Belgium, about 1828. This deserves to be better known.

COMTE DE PARIS. Dec.; medium, pyriform colour yellowish green with russet patches; flesh yellow, tender, sweet and of good flavour. This is an old fruit, condemned, in our opinion, to an untimely death by Dr. Hogg. Its remarkable fertility makes it worthy of a further trial.

DIRECTEUR HARDY. End Sept.-Nov.; large, pale yellow, covered russet and slight red cheek; flesh yellowish, melting, very juicy; highly flavoured, very fertile, vigorous, compact growth. Raised by M. Tourasse, and put into commerce by Messrs. Baltet of Troyes, in 1893; named in honour of M. Hardy, Director of the School of Horticulture at Versailles. Makes a small tree, rather subject to scab.

DR. JULES GUYOT. Early Sept.; large, lemon yellow, with red cheeks; flesh very juicy and melting; a regular cropper, growth compact. This much resembles Williams's, but has less of the musky flavour; a good market variety, often of good flavour in favourable situations. Gather before it parts freely from the tree and store in a

DOYENNE DU COMICE. Nov.; large, pyramidal, lemon yellow, with slight russet; flesh yellowish white, remarkably melting, of unequalled flavour; growth vigorous and moderately fertile. This most delicious of all Pears should be planted in various aspects to secure as long a season as possible. Gather rather before quite ripe, and handle very carefully. Raised by the Horticultural Society of Maine et Loire, at their garden at Angers, France. The tree first fruited in 1849, and was introduced into England in 1858 by Sir Thomas Dyke-Acland. The "Cox's Orange" of Pears and worthy of all the tender care it demands. Those who fail with this should try *Beurre Superfin*, a hardier but close relative.

DUCHESS DE BORDEAUX. Jan.-March; medium, uneven, pale brown russet, with darker tint on sunny side; flesh yellow, very tender and of very fine flavour; slow grower, fertile; must be well mulched—as must all late kinds—to perfect its fruit. Raised from some seedlings sold by Mr. Perrault, gardener at Montjean, France, in 1850.

DURONDEAU (DE TONGRE). Oct.-Nov.; very large, long pyramidal, rich russet brown, with crimson flush; flesh melting, of fine flavour when well ripened; good grower and remarkably fertile; highly recommended for small gardens and market culture when regularity of crop is of prime importance; does well in all forms. Raised by M. Durondeau of Tongre, near Tournai, Belgium, in 1811. Rather subject to scab.

EASTER BEURRE. *See under Beurre.*

EMILE D'HEYST. Oct.-Nov.; medium, oval, light yellow, with patches of russet; flesh greenish, very tender, juicy and remarkably sweet; moderate grower and regular cropper. A very valuable Pear which should be included in every collection; does well in any form. Raised by Major Esperen, and first fruited in 1847; named after M. Emile Berckmans, of Heyst-op-den-Berg, who afterwards emigrated to America and became a prominent pomologist in that country. A more reliable Pear than *Marie Louise*. Does well on most soils, thriving in Scotland and generally a good all-round fruit.

FONDANTE D'AUTOMNE. Oct.; medium, roundish, yellow, with russet patches; flesh very tender and deliciously sweet; great bearer. One of the best in its season; reliable cropper and does well in any form. This is the *Belle Lucrative* of France, and was raised by M. Fievée, at Maubeuge, before 1825. Market growers might well cast an enquiring eye on this fruit.

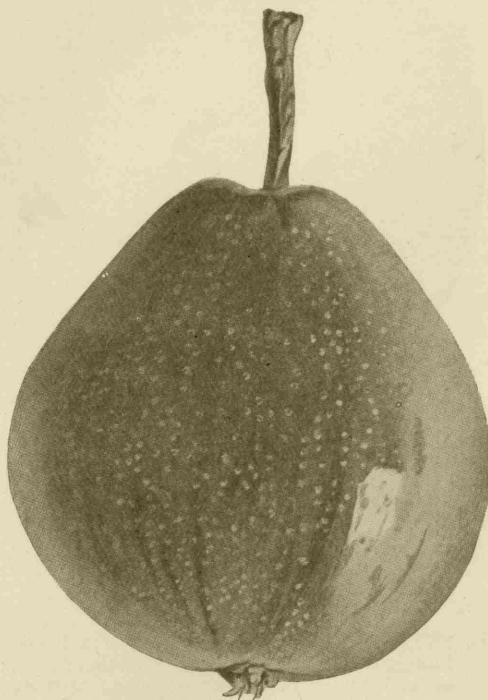
FONDANTE DE THIRRIOT. Nov.-Dec.; large, conical, bright yellow with russet dots and red flush; flesh white, of *Louise Bonne* flavour; good grower, prolific and regular cropper. Raised by M.M. Thirriot Frères, nurserymen at Charleville (Ardennes) in 1858. A good market Pear. Rather apt to blow off from standard trees.

FORELLE (TROUT PEAR). Nov.-Jan.; medium, lemon yellow, with crimson flesh; flesh white, delicate and melting; hardy and prolific. An old sort dating from 1670, and named from its bold trout-like spots. Rather apt to scab.

GIESER WILDEMAN. Culinary; Dec. till April; fairly large, long pyriform tapering to stem; flesh white, cooking excellently. We are glad to introduce this excellent Dutch Pear to this country, and know of no other cooking Pear which preserves its good qualities so late in the season. It makes a good healthy tree, and is very fertile when established.

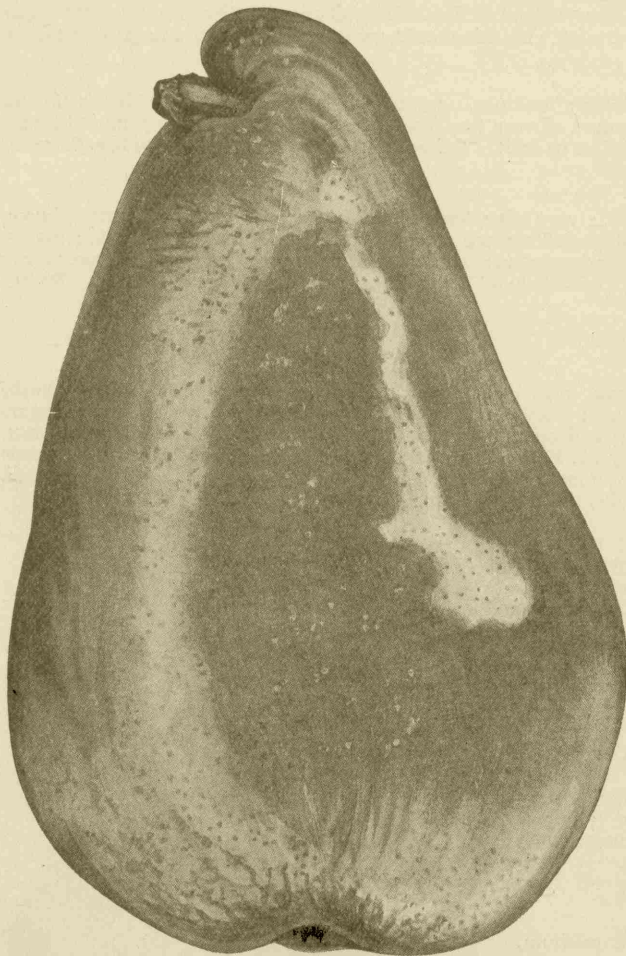
GENERAL TODLEBEN. Nov.-Dec.; very large, yellow, with brownish russet; flesh slightly rose-tinted, melting and juicy, very sweet and perfumed; vigorous and fertile. In warm seasons worthy of the dessert; at other times a good stewing variety. Raised by M. Fontaine de Gheling, of Mons, in 1839, and named after the famous Russian defender of Sebastopol. Makes a medium-sized tree; in late seasons the fruit does not ripen.

GLASTONBURY. Oct.-Nov.; large, entirely covered dark russet; flesh yellowish, melting and juicy, with a pleasing aroma; growth slow on quince, similar to *Brown Beurre*. A variety which has been grown around Glastonbury for very many years, and supposed to have been introduced by the religious orders.



FONDANTE D'AUTOMNE.

GLOU MORCEAU. Dec.-Feb.; medium, at first pea-green, then greenish-yellow; flesh white, buttery and of rich sugary flavour; hardy and an excellent bearer, but like all late sorts must have good treatment and a favourable position. Raised by the Abbe Hardenpont of Mons, Belgium, in 1759, and re-named by Noisette of Paris, a regrettable incident, as the name of the pioneer of the Belgian Pear-raisers deserves remembrance. One of our best late Pears; should be on a west or south wall. Failing this convenience we suggest *Beurre Six* as a hardier but equally good variety.



MARGUERITE MARILLAT (see page 45).

GROSSE CALEBASSE (VAN MARUM). Oct.; exhibition, enormous, yellow, covered brown russet; flesh coarse-grained; valuable for exhibition, or for stewing. Raised by Van Mons, first fruited in 1820, and dedicated to the famous chemist Van Marum. Except for the purpose of épatering the Bourgeois this is hardly wanted. Liable to scab.

JARGONELLE. Aug.; dessert, medium, very long; skin green, faint red on sunny side; a vigorous grower which succeeds in any form. The fruit must be gathered and stored before it parts readily from the tree or it will rapidly decay. A variety of great antiquity of which the original name is *Epargne*, and it has been known in France before 1600. Rather too straggling for a pyramid, best as a wall tree or standard. Does well on a north wall and in a north country.

JOSEPHINE DE MALINES. Jan.-May; dessert; small, greenish yellow, flesh very mellow and juicy, of delicious flavour; good cropper. The very best of late Pears for all round excellence. Raised by Major Esperen, of Malines, in 1820, and named after his wife. Makes a thin weeping standard. Quite the Pear for late use if only one is grown, as it keeps well and ripens

successively without rotting at the core. (See illustration page 45.)

KNIGHT'S MONARCH. Dessert, Jan.-Mar.; round conical, russet on yellow green. Flesh yellow, melting and delicious. Very fertile. One of T. A. Knight's best Pears and well worth a place in the Epicure's garden.

LAXTON'S SUPERB. Aug.; large, flesh very tender and deliciously flavoured. Raised by Messrs. Laxton from *Beurre Superfin* × *Williams'*. It received an A.M. August, 1915. We think this is one of the best pears of recent years, and ripening so early adds greatly to its value. We have grown this for several years and find it to be a good cropper. Like many new varieties it is apt to make thorns on young growth, but these turn into spurs after a year or two. (See illustration page 46.)

LE BRUN. Dessert, Oct.; large cucumber shape, pale green, flesh fine grained, melting, with William's flavour. Very well worth while. Raised by M. Gueniot at Troyes in 1856.

LE LECTIER. Dec.-Jan.; large, pale golden yellow, with russet markings; flesh white, melting, very juicy and rich in flavour; growth strong; moderately fertile; requires a warm position. A valuable late sort raised in Orleans, France, by M. Leseur, and named after the famous pomologist, who in 1682 cultivated some 260 varieties of Pears. Introduced in 1888. A useful fruit, doing well on all walls except the north.

LOUISE BONNE OF JERSEY. Oct.; medium, smooth, yellowish-green, with dark red flush and covered prominent dots; flesh white, melting and of distinct flavour. One of the most delicious Pears which bears well in any form; excellent for pot culture and market growth; most regular and profuse bearer. Raised by M. Longueval of Avranches, France, about 1780. An extremely well-behaved Pear, making a shapely pyramid and thriving under so many various and trying conditions that it will surely be found in the Pomological Paradise.

MARGUERITE MARILLAT. Sept.; enormous, uneven in outline, straw-yellow, with scarlet cheek; flesh yellowish, very juicy, pleasantly acidulate and agreeably perfumed; growth upright, very stout, requires hard pruning or it will over-crop and cease growth. A very excellent variety which should be gathered and stored before it readily parts from the tree. Raised by M. Marillat, nurseryman, at Villeurbanne, near Lyons, France, about 1874. (See illustration page 44.)

MARECHAL DE LA COUR (COUNSEILLEUR DE LA COUR). Nov.; large, pale yellow, nearly covered cinnamon russet; flesh melting, very juicy and finely perfumed; a vigorous grower, doing well on chalk. Raised by Van Mons, named in honour of his son, Councillor at the Court of Appeal, Brussels, and fruited in 1840. Very good on warm soils, makes a good standard.

MARIE BENOIST. Jan.-Feb.; large, rough and uneven, yellow much covered russet; flesh soft, melting, highly perfumed; vigorous and sturdy; growth fertile. Raised by M. Benoist, a nurseryman, at Brissac, France, in 1863, and named after his daughter. A misunderstood fruit often classed as a cooker, but is excellent on its native heath, but often very otherwise in this country. For the favoured few.

MARIE LOUISE. Oct.-Nov.; medium, pale green, changing to yellow, with russet markings; flesh white, very juicy, and of excellent flavour and very sweet; growth rather straggling, uncertain in cropping. Emile d'Heyst is more reliable. Raised in 1809 by the Abbe Duquesne of Mons, Belgium, and named in honour of the second wife of Napoleon, Marie Louise of Austria.

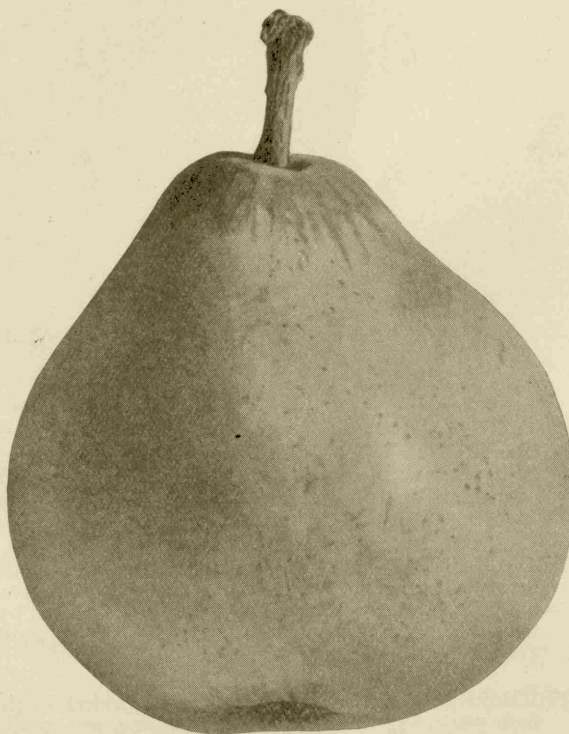
NOUVELLE FULVIE. Dec.-Feb.; large conical, very uneven, green, changing to pale yellow, thickly dotted with russet and slight flush; flesh yellowish, very fine melting and delicately flavoured; moderate growth and fertility. Requires a warm position or a wall in cold climates. Raised by M. Gregoire Nelis, of Joidoigne, Belgium, and first fruited in 1854. A little subject to black spot.

OLIVIER DE SERRES. Feb.-March; medium, very flat, entirely covered rough russet; flesh white, very tender, melting and juicy; grows and crops well. A Pear of unpromising exterior, but one of the best and most reliable late sorts; does well in all forms except as a standard. Raised by M. Boisbunel, nurseryman, of Rouen, about 1847, and named after the "Father of French Agriculture."

PASSE CRASSANNE. Jan.-March; large, flat, round, skin green and russet covered; flesh very white, tender, juicy and well flavoured in good pear soils; growth short. An excellent fruit where all conditions are favourable, but should not be attempted otherwise. Raised by M. Boisbunel, of Rouen, and first fruited in 1855. Plenty of water should be given in dry seasons.

PITMASTON DUCHESS. Oct.-Nov.; enormous, golden yellow, with slight cinnamon russet; flesh yellow, tender, juicy and highly flavoured in good seasons; growth vigorous, fertile; not recommended for standards. A valuable exhibition and market variety, often quite first-rate in quality. Raised by Mr. Williams, of Pitmaston, about 1865. (Duchess d'Angouleme × Glou Morceau.)

PRESIDENT BARABE. March; medium, dull greenish-yellow; flesh melting, very sweet and highly flavoured; compact, rather weak, fertile; a fine addition to the late varieties. Flavour more refreshing than many late kinds. Raised by M. Sannier, of Rouen, France. Introduced in 1877.

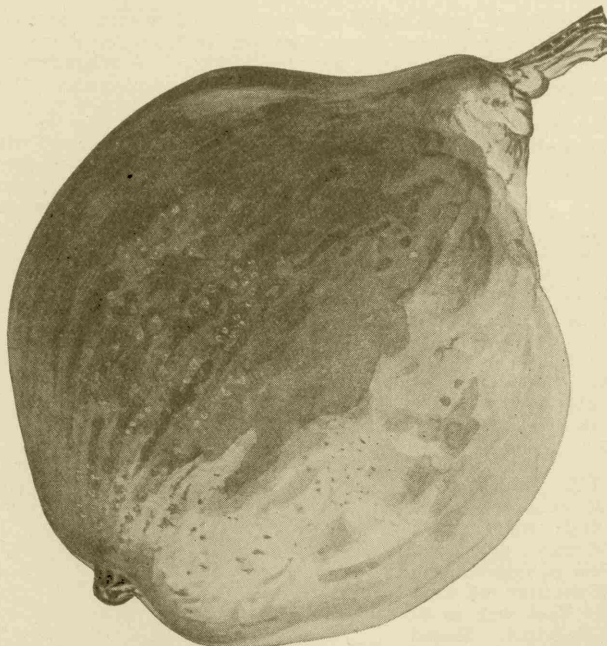


JOSEPHINE DE MALINES (see page 44).

PRESIDENT DROUARD. Jan.; large, smooth, even yellow with russet dots; flesh white, fine, fondant and juicy, of good flavour; moderate growth and fertility. Raised by M. Olivier Berriquet from a seed of Beurre Napoleon in 1885. Its fault is a tendency to scab.

ROOSEVELT. Oct.; enormous, almost round, green with faint flush; flesh snow white, flavour good; growth erect; very good cropper. Recognised by the R.H.S. with A.M. Introduced by Messrs. Baltet, of Troyes, France, about 1906. We find this better in flavour than during its first trial years, and its regularity in cropping make it quite an acquisition. Very lovely in blossom as the flowers have ten petals each, instead of the usual five.

SECKEL. Oct.-Nov.; small, brownish red, with conspicuous dots; flesh yellowish, remarkably juicy and tender, and of honeyed sweetness; very weak grower, but fertile. Found in a wood near Philadelphia by a trapper called Dutch Jacob, the land being cultivated later by a Mr. Seckel, the fruit secured his name and was received in England by the Horticultural Society in 1819. Walt Whitman's favourite Pear.



LAXTON'S SUPERB (see page 44).

SOUVENIR DE CONGRES. Sept.; enormous, bright yellow with cinnamon russet, scarlet cheek; flesh yellowish, very juicy and tender, and of high flavour; growth moderate, fertile; short lived on quince, best on pear or double grafted. Raised by M. Morel, a nurseryman, of Lyon-Vaise, France; first fruited in 1863.

THOMPSON'S. Oct.-Nov.; medium, uneven in outline, pale yellow with shading of light russet flesh white, melting, juicy; most delicious; moderately vigorous, fertile. A most exquisite variety too little known. Does well as a standard. Raised by Van Mons before 1820 and dedicated to the famous Fruit Superintendent of the Royal Horticultural Society. A worthy reminder of our greatest British Pomologist.

TRIOMPHE DE VIENNE. Sept.; large, conical, bright yellow with russet markings and red flush; flesh white, very tender, juicy and melting, and excellent flavour; growth vigorous, fertile, thriving in most soils and situations; gather before fully ripe. Raised by M. J. Collaud, gardener at Montagnon, and introduced by M. Blanchet, of Vienne, France. Will be appreciated by those who find Williams' a little too musky; a little gritty.

UVEDALE'S ST. GERMAIN. Jan.-April; enormous, green, changing to dull yellow; flesh white, crisp, rather gritty; growth vigorous, moderately fertile; a valuable sort for exhibitions where weight is a first consideration, as it often scales 3-lb. Named after a Doctor Uvedale, of Enfield, who was a keen amateur gardener, about 1690, and who lived at Eltham and after at Enfield (The Belle Angevine of France). "Elle paie de mine. Viola tout!"

VERULAM. Jan.-March; large, entirely covered dark russet, appearing almost black; flesh crisp, useful only for stewing, when it assumes a deep colour. A very old sort, probably the "Black Pear of Worcester," which figures on the Borough Arms, and it is stated that Worcestershire bowmen bore this badge at Agincourt.

VICAR OF WINKFIELD. Dec.-Jan.; large culinary, long pea-green to dull yellow; flesh white, half melting, and fairly sweet; this was discovered in 1760 in a wood by the Curé of Villiers-en-Brenne, France, and is known in that country as "Curé." Introduced to England by the Rev. Rham, Vicar of Winkfield, Berkshire, by whom it was re-named. Makes a good standard or pyramid, but not in our opinion fit for the dessert of the judicious.

WILLIAMS' BON CHRETIEN. Sept.; medium, yellow with russet dots and faint red streaks; flesh white, fine grained, melting, and of strong musky flavour; growth vigorous, fertile. This well-known fruit, whose name is freely adopted by costers for any pear, was raised by a schoolmaster named Stair, of Aldermaston, about 1770. In that country it is still called "Stair's Pear." It took its name "Williams'" from its distributor, a nurseryman of Turnham Green. On its introduction to America it was again re-named after its importer, Mr. Bartlett. Gather before its turns yellow.

WINTER NELIS. Nov.-Jan.; small, dull green, changing to a yellow with black dots; flesh yellowish, fine-grained and buttery, and rich flavour; growth slender, fertile; one of the most delicious of its season, but requires a warm wall. Raised by M. Nelis, of Malines, Belgium, and imported into England in 1818. Is usually ready to eat before its green has changed much to yellow.

The following are also grown in small quantities:

Beurre de Naglim.
Beurre Rance.

Chalk.
Double de Guerre.

Mme. Lye Bâlet.

NOTES ON GATHERING PEARS.

PEARS. Early Pears must be gathered while still firm and green. Williams must not be yellow when gathered or it will go soft at the core. By gathering a tree in three or four lots, say four days between each, a useful lesson will be learned. Mid-season Pears must also be gathered rather before they part freely from the tree. If fruit is dropping it has been left too late. Late Pears require all the sun we can give them and must be left on the tree all through September if they do not show signs of falling.

Store as for Apples, handling with greater care.

It is useful to place the fruit on the shelves in order of ripening, which avoids the danger of overlooking a small lot.

Pear blossom is tender and suffers more than Apple from cold Spring winds and frosts. A sheltered place, especially from east winds, is advisable.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES benefit by a rest of twenty-four hours in a cool store before use.

PLUMS.

Plums are grown in the following forms :—



Maidens,
3/- each.



Bushes,
5/- to 10/6
each.



Cordons,
5/- to 10/6
each.



Fans,
7/6, 10/6 to 15/-
each.



Standards,
7/6, 10/6
each.



Half-Standards,
7/6 each.

They do best as Bushes or Standards in the open, and fans on walls.

BELGIAN PURPLE. Culinary or dessert; mid August. Medium, roundish, darkish purple, with heavy bloom; very juicy and sweet; a useful garden fruit. Probably it originated in Belgium about 1850. Partially self fertile.

BELLE DE LOUVAIN. Culinary; end Aug. Large oval, reddish purple; flavour good; a strong upright grower, which seldom fails to crop; useful for market growth; splendid on a wall. A seedling raised by Van Mons. Partly self fertile.

BELLE DE SEPTEMBRE. Culinary; end Sept. Large oval, dark red flush, firm, juicy, cling-stone. An excellent cooking sort; gives a rich red syrup. Origin uncertain; grown by Van Mons in Belgium.

BLAISDON RED. Culinary; end Aug. Small, tapering oval; dark claret red; good cooker. A favourite in the Severn Valley, where it makes a tall dense tree.

BLUE ROCK. Dessert; Aug. Medium, round; crops densely; dark purple; flesh yellow; very juicy and sweet. Raised by Mr. Thomas Rivers. Pollinators: Cambridge Gage, Prince of Wales.

BRYANSTONE GAGE. Dessert; mid-Sept. Medium; a large late Green Gage, of excellent flavour; valuable for gardens, and occasionally cropping freely as a standard. Raised at Bryanstone Park by Mr. Blandford. Self sterile.

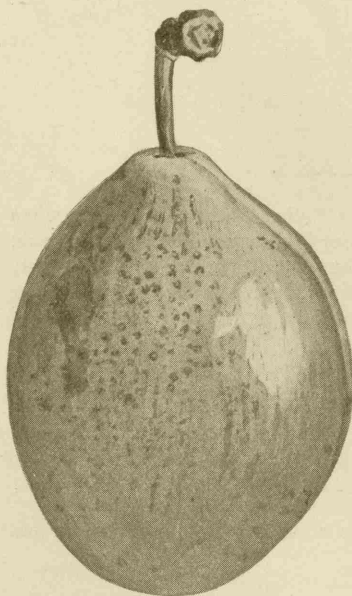
CAMBRIDGE GREEN GAGE. This is a variety much grown around Cambridge, it is probably a sport or seedling of the old Green Gage, but is considered to be a better cropper. In other respects it seems identical with the type. Partly self fertile.

CHERRY PLUM. See *Myrobalan*.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP GAGE. Dessert; end Sept. Medium, oval, golden yellow with red dots; flesh firm, of most delicious flavour; best for garden forms, especially on walls E. or W.; succeeds as a standard only in favoured spots; it can be kept in the fruit room for some time. Raised by a Mr. Coe at Bury St. Edmunds about 1790. Self sterile. Pollinators: Cambridge Gage, President, Prince of Wales.

COMTE D'ALTHAN'S GAGE. Dessert; mid-Sept.; medium, roundish, red purple; flesh firm, very richly flavoured; of Green Gage style; very free cropper. Raised in Bohemia by the gardener to the Comte D'Althan. Introduced to England about 1869. Self sterile. Quite one of the best all round Gages.

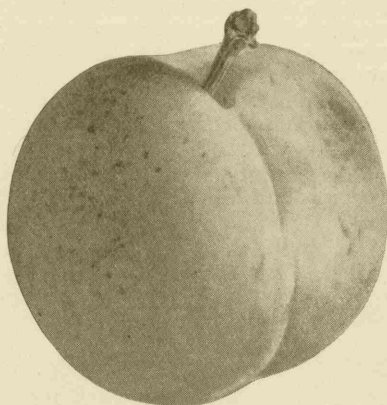
COX'S EMPEROR (DENBIGH). Culinary or dessert; Sept. Large regular cropper; roundish, dark red; flesh yellow; flavour often very good. Origin undiscovered; introduced by a nurseryman at Denbigh about 1785. Partially self fertile.



COE'S GOLDEN DROP GAGE.

CRIMSON DROP GAGE. Resembling Coe's Golden Drop in all features except in colour, which is a dark crimson as the fruit ripens; a recent sport of this well-known Plum. Raised at Gatton Gardens, Reigate. Self sterile.

CZAR. Culinary; early Aug. Roundish, almost black; quite fair for dessert when ripe; growth moderate upright; remarkably prolific; valuable for market culture, and a reliable garden tree in all forms; succeeds in many parts of Cornwall. Raised by Mr. Thomas Rivers, and introduced by him to commerce about 1878. Self fertile. An excellent cooking variety.



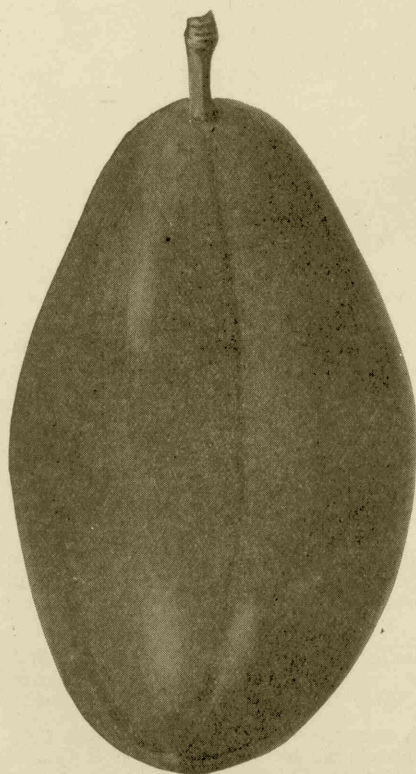
GOLDEN TRANSPARENT GAGE.

DENNISTON'S SUPERB GAGE. Dessert; mid Aug. Medium, round, greenish-yellow; excellent flavour; successful in all forms; constant and prolific bearer. Raised in America by Mr. Denniston, of Albany, and introduced to commerce about 1835. Self fertile.

DIAMOND. Culinary; early Sept. Enormous, oval, rich purple, brisk flavour; a valuable cooking sort, of great vigour and fertility. Found in a hedge by a farm labourer named Diamond, of Brenchley, Kent, and introduced by Mr. Hooker, a nurseryman of that village, before 1830. Flowers very early, and is thus liable to be cut by frost. Self fertile.

EARLY ORLEANS. Culinary; Aug. Medium, roundish, dark purple; flesh yellow, extremely prolific. A useful early fruit. A very old French sort whose correct name is Monsieur Hatif. Partly self fertile.

EARLY TRANSPARENT GAGE (EARLY APRICOT). Dessert; Early Aug. Medium, roundish, apricot yellow, with crimson spots; of delicious flavour, very juicy; one of the best of early Plums; succeeds as a standard. Raised by Mr. Rivers of Sawbridgeworth, about 1866. Self fertile.



GIANT PRUNE.

EVESHAM WONDER. Culinary; medium; end Aug. Oval, colour bright red, flesh firm, cooking excellently. Extremely prolific. A red sport of the Yellow Pershore, discovered in 1913 and introduced by Messrs. Spiers of Evesham. A very promising market fruit.

GIANT PRUNE. Culinary; end Sept. Large, long and oval, dark red, of the style of Pond's seedling; growth vigorous, and cropping regularly. We can strongly recommend this after many years' trial. It fruits well but never too heavily, and is a valuable fruit to follow Pond's Seedling. Raised by Mr. L. Burbank, of California, and introduced into England by our firm in 1897. Self fertile.

GISBORNE'S. Culinary; mid-Aug. Medium, roundish, yellow green, red dots; flesh firm, brisk; tree vigorous; an abundant bearer and excellent cooking variety. Origin uncertain; known before 1831 in Middlesex gardens. Self fertile.

GOLDEN TRANSPARENT GAGE. Dessert; early Oct. Very large, golden yellow; flesh firm, of delicious flavour; growth moderate; fertile. Raised by Messrs. Rivers, and introduced in 1894. Self fertile.

GREEN GAGE (REINE CLAUDE). Dessert; early Sept. Medium, round, olive-green, with white bloom; flesh green, most deliciously flavoured; growth moderate. This well-known Gage is perhaps the richest of all, and when carefully root pruned bears freely; best as garden trees, as when grown as standards the birds take the buds, and even on walls the trees pay for netting in winter. Of great antiquity. Named Reine Claude after the wife of Francois I. of France. Self sterile.

HERON. Culinary; mid-Aug. Medium, reddish-purple, growth vigorous; very prolific. Raised by Messrs. Rivers, and introduced about 1888. Said to be a valuable market sort, closely following Czar.

JEFFERSON GAGE. Dessert; early Sept. Large, oval, golden-yellow with reddish spots; richest gage flavour; one of the finest and most reliable gages; succeeding in all forms. Raised by Judge Buel in America about 1825. Self sterile. Pollinators: Late Orange, Victoria.

KIRKE'S BLUE. Dessert; mid-Sept. Medium, round, dark purple with bloom; flesh golden; very rich in flavour; a rather shy bearer, but too good to omit on that account; repays careful root pruning. Originated at Brompton, Kensington, and named after the nurseryman who introduced it about 1820. Pollinators: Cambridge Gage, Late Orange, President.

LATE ORANGE. Culinary; Oct. Large, orange yellow with light bloom; keeps often until November. Raised by Messrs. Rivers, and introduced about 1892. Makes a large round headed tree. Pollinators: Cambridge Gage, Coe's Golden Drop, Kirke's.

LATE TRANSPARENT GAGE. End Sept. Large, oval yellowish green with purple flush; flavour first-rate, a constant cropper; succeeds as a standard; growth rather dwarf and spreading. Raised and introduced by Messrs. Rivers about 1892.



OLD TRANSPARENT GAGE.

LAXTON'S GAGE. Dessert, end August; cross between Old Greengage and Victoria, oval shape, yellow, similar to Transparent Gage, well flavoured. 1 year, 3/6; 2 years 5/-.

MIRABELLE. Culinary; end of July. Very small, round; golden yellow with dark red spots; growth very dwarf. This is the true Mirabelle (not to be confounded with the Myrobalan) of France, where it is made into the most delicious preserve. Will thrive in any soil.

MONARCH. Dessert or culinary; end Sept. or Oct. Large oval, rich dark purple; very robust growth; a regular cropper; very valuable market variety, fruit does not crack with the wet. Raised by Messrs. Rivers, and introduced in 1885. Self fertile.

MYROBALAN (CHERRY PLUM). Culinary. We grow the yellow and red varieties. Both are delicious when cooked, and are specially valuable for bottling, when they make an excellent addition to a fruit salad. This is the *Prunus cerasifera* of botanists, and is known as Roblets in the Midlands. It flowers very early and is often cut by frost. Self fertile.

OLD TRANSPARENT GAGE. Early Sept. Medium, roundish, yellow green with red dots; flesh remarkably sweet and juicy; growth straggling, fertile; valuable for walls and pot culture. Raised by M. Lafay, a nurseryman near Paris, the Reine Claude Diaphane of France. Self fertile.

ORPINGTON PROLIFIC. End Oct. Fruit medium, oval, greenish yellow, a little russeted, good gage flavour; very free grower; extremely prolific. Introduced by Messrs. Close & Co., of Orpington. This plum is interesting as the latest of the gage type, and is apparently a remarkable cropper.

OULLINS GOLDEN GAGE. Early Aug. Large oblong, pale yellow with light bloom; flesh firm and very sweet; growth robust, doing well in all forms; most excellent for bottling, as it keeps its shape well and retains flavour. Found at Coligny, France, and introduced by Massot of Oullins about 1860. Self fertile.

PERSHORE. Culinary; Aug. Medium, oval, yellow, with white bloom; adhering to stone; makes a moderate sized tree. Cooks very well. Origin uncertain, but has been grown in Evesham district for many years. Is said to make excellent "Apricot" jam. Self fertile.

POND'S SEEDLING (FONTHILL). Culinary; mid-Sept. Very large, oval, very dark red with blue bloom; flesh firm, brisk; growth vigorous and spreading; very fertile, enormous on walls; most valuable for late garden or market culture. Raised by an amateur fruit grower named Pond, before 1830. Self sterile. Pollinator: Czar.



OULLINS GOLDEN GAGE.

PRESIDENT. Culinary; Oct. Very large, dark purple with heavy bloom; free stone; flesh sweet and well flavoured; a vigorous late variety recommended for market, to follow Monarch; excellent. Raised and Introduced by Messrs. Rivers in 1901. Pollinators: Cambridge Gage, Coe's Golden Drop. (See illustration page 52.)

PRINCE OF WALES. Early Sept. Fairly large, roundish, purplish red, with thick bloom; flesh yellow, fairly sweet; really a cooking plum. Raised by Mr. Chapman, of Brentford, and introduced in 1830. Is subject to "die back" which makes it undesirable in some parts. Self fertile.

PROSPERITY. Culinary; end Aug. Large black skinned; "a valuable fruit for market and garden use, ripening ten days before Victoria." Raised by Messrs. Laxton (Grand Duke \times Czar), whose description we quote. Self fertile.

PURPLE GAGE. Dessert; early September. Flattened, round, light purple with yellow dots; flesh sweet and most delicious; free stone; growth vigorous; hardy. Origin uncertain, known before 1830. A little uncertain as to cropping

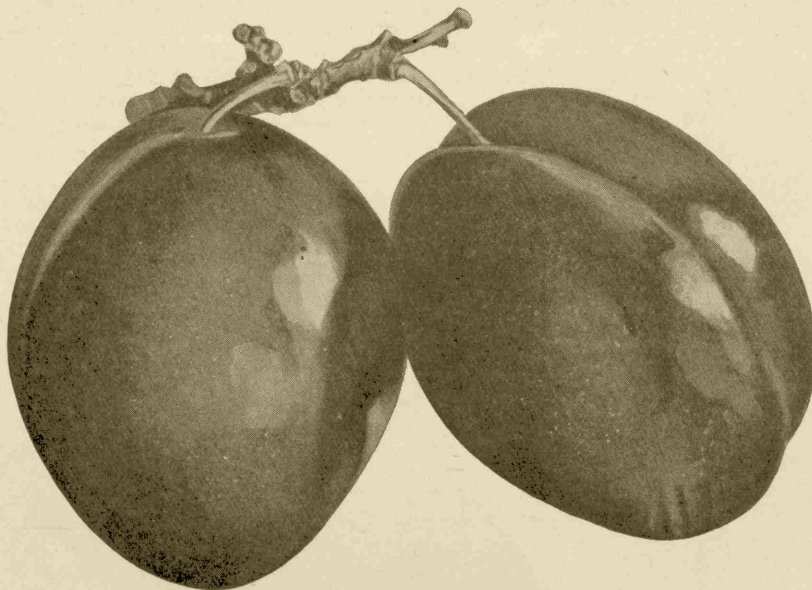
PURPLE PERSHORE. Culinary; mid-Aug. Medium, oval, purplish red, a remarkable cropper, ripening just after River's Early Prolific. Many growers think that this will displace Czar as an early market plum. It grows very vigorously. Self fertile.

PLUMS

RIVERS' EARLY PROLIFIC (EARLY RIVERS). Culinary; end July. Small, roundish, deep purple; flesh yellowish, brisk; fit for dessert when well ripened; free stone; valuable for market, but must not be planted where late frosts are prevalent, on account of flowering early. Raised by Mr. Thomas Rivers and introduced about 1866. Partly self fertile. Rather irregular as to crop, but it usually crops well when it does and so for market purposes maintains a place. Pollinators: Blue Rock, Cambridge Gage, Jefferson, Prince of Wales.

QUETSCHÉ. See page 54.

REINE CLAUDE DE BAVAY GAGE. Dessert; end Sept. Large roundish, yellowish-green, flesh very rich and juicy; free stone; growth moderate; hardy, moderately fertile. Raised by Major Esperen, and named after Bavay, Director of Royal Gardens, at Vilvorde, Brussels, in 1843. Self fertile.



PRESIDENT (see page 51).

STINT. Dessert: early Aug. Small, yellow with red; flesh orange, very juicy and rich; growth compact; very fertile; free stone. Raised by Messrs. Rivers and introduced in 1885.

SULTAN. Dessert or culinary; mid-Aug. Large, round, reddish purple; flesh firm and brisk; clinging stone; growth vigorous; regular bearer; an improvement on Prince of Wales. Raised by Mr. Rivers in 1871, from Belle de Septembre.

UTILITY. Dessert; mid-Aug. Large, crimson red, flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant, excellent cropper. Raised by Messrs. Laxton (Peach Plum \times Jefferson) and gaining a deserved popularity. Partly self fertile.

VICTORIA (ALDERTON or DAUPHINE). Dessert or culinary; early Sept. Large, oval, pinkish red; flesh yellow, firm; free stone; sweet; growth moderate; extra fertile; most reliable, and suited for all gardens: must be well syringed if against a wall, or it will suffer from red spider. Found in a garden at Alderton, Sussex, and later sold by a nursery man named Denyer, at Brixton, London, about 1844. Self fertile. Its great fault is its liability to the Silver Leaf disease.

WASHINGTON GAGE. Dessert; early Sept. Large, round, golden yellow with crimson dots; flesh sweet and very highly flavoured; only suited for garden wall culture; very shy cropper. Originated in New York, and named after the famous President; introduced to England early in the last century. A very shy cropper with some.

WHITE MAGNUM BONUM. Culinary; early Sept. Enormous, oval, pale creamy yellow with white bloom; growth vigorous; does well as a standard and on walls. Self fertile.

POLLINATION OF PLUMS.

The pollination of Plums is now better understood, thanks to Mr. Crane's careful and long continued work at Merton. Where no pollinator is named it must be assumed that knowledge is lacking or is as yet inconclusive. Many varieties will only function in one way, i.e., A will pollinate B, but not B-A. A few will mutually pollinate and are thus desirable pairs. They are as follows:

Coe's Golden Drop ..	Cambridge Gage.	President	..	Coe's Golden Drop.
Kirke's ..	Late Orange.	White Magnum Bonum	..	President.

Self fertile varieties must be chosen where but one tree is planted.

BULLACES.

Grown as Standards, 7/6 to 10/6 each.

Half-Standards, 7/6 each.

BLACK BULLACE. Very late. Small, round black, covered with faint bloom; a little bitter till after October frosts. This is the wild Bullace found occasionally in woods.

SHEPHERD'S BULLACE. Large, greenish yellow, round to oval; growth upright; very useful for tarts end of October.

LANGLEY BLACK BULLACE. Nov. Medium, oval, dark purple; good flavour; of great value Raised by Messrs. Veitch (Farleigh Damson \times Early Orleans) and introduced in 1902. More of a Damson than a Bullace.



LANGLEY BLACK BULLACE.

JAPANESE OR "CAPE" PLUMS.

These Plums are not in our experience quite hardy in the open, but they fruit well on a wall, and still better in pots under glass. The flavour is not equal to our best, but they are very decorative and extremely juicy.

We offer these trees as Maidens, Cordons and Bushes, but not as Standards. Prices as other varieties.

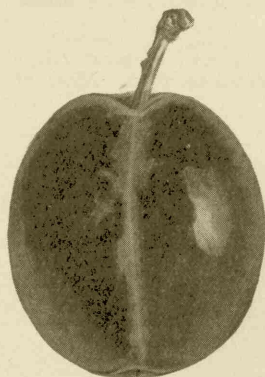
ABUNDANCE (Burbank). Fruit fairly large, round, transparent, orange with crimson mottling; most attractive; flesh very tender, sweet. This is a Japanese variety imported into America by Burbank, and not raised by him.

BOTAN. Early. Roundish oval, pointed, deep garnet red; flesh firm, very juicy, of moderate flavour, very sweet.

SHIRO. Enormous pale golden yellow, large roundish oval with a sharp point; flesh light yellow, transparent, remarkably juicy and sweet. A Japanese variety, Shiro meaning "white."

DAMSONS.

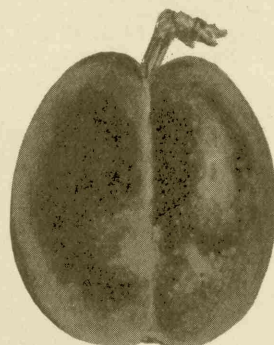
The forms of trees and prices are as for Bullaces.



FROGMORE.

BRADLEY'S KING. Culinary or dessert. Medium oval, black with thick bloom; flesh firm, briskly acid, becoming quite sweet when fully ripe; growth moderate; remarkably fertile. Raised by Mr. Bradley, Halam, Notts. Self fertile.

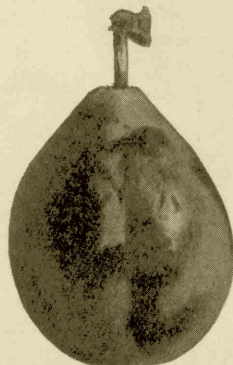
FARLEIGH (CLUSTER or CRITTENDEN'S). Culinary. Late, small oval; black; sprightly flavour; growth compact and of extraordinary fertility. Found wild by Mr. Crittenden, of Farleigh, Kent. Self fertile.



LANGLEY.

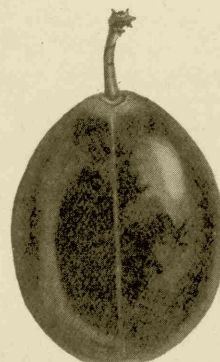
FROGMORE. Culinary or dessert. Early, roundish oval, purplish-black, thick bloom; remarkably sweet; distinct in growth; great cropper. Originated at the Royal Gardens, Frogmore, about 1870. Partially self fertile.

MERRYWEATHER. Culinary. Very late, large roundish black; flesh firm, of true Damson flavour; growth vigorous. Introduced by Messrs. Merryweather in 1907. We consider this a most valuable addition to this family of fruits. The largest Damson.



BRADLEY'S.

PRUNE DAMSON. Culinary. Small, tapering like a Coe's Golden Drop Plum. Very dark with much bloom; sub-acid; growth weeping; moderately fertile; bears freely some years, and hangs till November. An English variety known since the 17th century. Quite unequalled for flavour when cooked, standing quite apart from all other varieties as a Green Gage to a Victoria Plum.



PRUNE.

QUETSCHES.

***COMMON QUETSCHES.** Fruit small, long oval, dark blue, free stone; flesh pale green, firm, growth moderate, fertile. This is the type of the family of Quetsches which in Eastern Europe replace our Damsons. They are used for cooking only, and this variety develops an excellent flavour when stewed or bottled, resembling that of Carlsbad Plums. After long trial we strongly recommend this.

QUINCES.



Grown as—

Standards,
7/6, 10/6 each.



Bushes,
7/6, 10/6 each.

The tree delights in damp soils, and can therefore be planted in swampy ground, and on the margin of ponds. It will, however, do quite well on dry soils. Its beauty when in flower merits its inclusion in the shrubbery, and as a lawn tree the growth is most characteristic, and it gives but little shade. The tree will fruit better when the branches are carefully thinned.

The flowers of Quinces are often damaged by Weevils and rendered unfruitful. Greasebands put on before flowering will check this.

BERECZEKI. This remarkable Serbian Quince is of great size and crops most freely, even two-year-old plants bear fruit. It is of strong growth, leaves like the Portugal, the fruit is more tender than most, and Pear-shaped. Has been known in the Balkans for many years. One-year plants, 5/- each. Bushes, 7/6.

COMMON QUINCE (APPLE-SHAPED). Fruit round, large; flesh golden yellow, and of excellent flavour when cooked.

(PEAR-SHAPED). Fruit large, Pear-shaped; not quite so good in flavour perhaps as the above.

PORTUGAL. Fruit large, Pear-shaped; mild in flavour, changing to red when cooked; not so prolific as either of the above, but very strong and vigorous in growth. Has been known for many centuries, a tree having been imported for the Marquess of Salisbury, by John Tradescant, in 1611.

VRANJA. Another Serbian variety, but after trial we consider it identical with Bereczeki as above.

RHUBARB.

PLANTING ROOTS, 1/- each. FORCING CLUMPS, 2/6 each, 27/6 per dozen. Except where priced.

DAWES' CHALLENGE. This remarkable variety for forcing grows up to 4-ft. long, and yet retains its freshness, colour and flavour. F.C., R.H.S.

CHAMPION (Daws). A week earlier than others, with fruity flavour and tender flesh; fine for early forcings, and the very best for main crop. F.C., R.H.S.

EARLY ALBERT or SCOTCH MAMMOTH. Fine dark red, forces well.

GREENGAGE. Thin green stems, delicious flavour, less acid than most. An old variety found in country gardens. 2/6 each.

HAWKE'S CHAMPAGNE. Briskly flavoured, red all through the stem; for forcing or outside culture. We were awarded F.C., R.H.S., for this variety, the stems being red throughout.

THE SUTTON. Very sturdy and vigorous of intense colour; extra fine.

We can offer the following: Dawes' Ruby, and Victoria, in small quantities.

RASPBERRIES.

Prices 25/- per 100, 3/6 per dozen; except where specially priced.

N.B.—In making new beds, the Canes as received should be cut back to 1-ft., to induce the plant to form suckers for the following year's crop; be careful not to plant deeply. Where the soil is dry and Raspberries do not usually do very well, Lloyd George and Reader's Perfection, should be tried.

LLOYD GEORGE. This remarkable variety is quite perpetual in habit, and keeps a supply of fruit from the earliest season till late autumn. It is immensely vigorous and productive, and in all respects a sterling novelty. Introduced by Mr. Kettle, the well-known violet specialist of Corfe Mullen. 4/- doz.; 30/- 100.

PARK LANE. This is the most delicious of all Raspberries, and for dessert use unexcelled. Too soft for market culture. Introduced by Mr. Pyne. The fruit is round and the drupes large. 4/- doz.

RASPBERRY NORFOLK GIANT. This remarkable novelty should be of great value. The season is later than all other Summer fruiting varieties, the fruit is solid and well-flavoured, and is held out beyond the foliage in a way that facilitates gathering. In trials at Wisley its crop has been prodigious. Found in a garden at Martham, Norfolk. Price 9/- per dozen. Stock limited as yet.

READER'S PERFECTION. This variety we recommend in place of the older Perfection or Marlboro'. The canes are stout and vigorous, fruit very abundant and of good flavour. A first-rate fruit for garden use. Named after a local grower, but it is not certain if it originated in Kent or not.

ROYAL. Fruit enormous; borne on short trusses; conical in shape; canes very stout and vigorous; fruit solid and of good flavour. This is in our opinion the largest Raspberry in cultivation, and as great an advance as was Superlative in its day. Raised by Mr. Pyne; first fruited in 1908, and introduced in 1913. 6/- doz.; 40/- 100.

RED CROSS. Very early, fruit large and of good flavour. Canes stout and upright. This new and promising variety was raised by Mr. Pyne and has already taken a prominent place in many Raspberry trials. 6/- doz.; 40/- 100.

YELLOW.

Prices: 4/- per doz.; 30/- 100.

GOLDEN DROP. Fruit deep golden, round, pleasantly flavoured; canes strong. A Continental variety of which the original name has been lost; we name it as above provisionally.

YELLOW ANTWERP. Berries large, round, sub-acid flavour; growth good, fertile. One of the oldest of the yellow varieties which was imported from Antwerp over a century ago.

AUTUMNAL FRUITING VARIETIES.

These should be cut to the ground each Spring, as fruit is produced on the growth of current year.

HAILSHAM. Fruit enormous, round, dark red; growth vigorous; leaves very large; a distinct variety of much excellence. Raised by Mr. Dann, of Hailsham. 4/- per doz.

LLOYD GEORGE. See under *Summer Fruiting Varieties*.

NOVEMBER ABUNDANCE. Fruit large, dark red, round, very freely produced, of excellent constitution, and highly recommended. 4/- doz.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

We regret to have to place SUPERLATIVE RASPBERRY under this heading, but it has now succumbed to the Virus disease and is no longer worth cultivation.

PERFECTION (MARLBORO') must also be discarded owing to its too frequent habit of dying back.

STRAWBERRIES.

THE VERY BEST in Cultivation.

STRAWBERRY TROUBLES.

Strawberries during recent years have suffered from many troublesome diseases. Eelworm produces a distorted and puffed growth, known as cauliflower disease. For this, fresh stock and clean ground are the only remedies. Failure of plant to grow, coupled with a yellowing of the edge of the leaf, is due probably to a mite—remedy, spray.

Bad growth may also be due to the Strawberry Aphis for which wash runners before planting, in a solution of weak soap and nicotine or Katakilla.

Drought may give a like effect : in dry seasons mulch with spent hops or other vegetable refuse, peat moss or straw. See that the soil is not taken away from the plants in hoeing. If so, top dress with some good soil.

A dry February and March as in 1923 may cause much damage : water if on a dry soil.

Prices : IN POTS, 30/- per 100 ; 6/- per dozen.

RUNNERS, 10/- per 100 ; 2/- per dozen.

25 plants charged at 100 rate.

Except where priced.

1/- extra per 100 should be added to pay carriage on runners.

Pot Plants carriage forward, packing at cost.

To indicate the Season the following letters are used : E—early, M—medium, L—late.

ALPINES, or "FOUR SEASONS." See List, following :—

AMERICAN SEEDLING. Oblong, pale red, flesh pink, good flavour, extremely hardy and vigorous.

This is an American variety sent to us un-named for trial and we find it a most prodigious cropper, two-year plants bearing often nine trusses of bloom. Its great vigour and hardiness lead us to introduce it, as its only fault is a tendency to bear an unripened tip. It should be tried by all who have failed with older varieties.

BLACK PRINCE. Very early, small, solid, red throughout, delicious flavour, excellent for jam which comes a rich crimson.

KING GEORGE V. (E) (Laxton's). So far as we can see, this is identical with Royal Sovereign, but as it shows character of vigour it may be a rejuvenated edition, and so worthy of a place.

LITTLE SCARLET (E). Fruit small, firm, light red, very freely produced. Flavour very brisk and good. This is recommended especially for jam, and it has for many years been kept closely in the hands of certain jam makers, and their Little Scarlet preserve has had a well-deserved reputation.

LORD GRENFELL (E). Fairly large, good colour, flesh firm, fair flavour and very good cropper. This variety has a good constitution and vigour, and came well through the frosts of 1929, and is well worth a trial. This ripened before Royal Sovereign in 1932.

LOUIS GAUTHIER (M). An interesting variety, produces an enormous crop of very large, pale pink berries; refreshing pine flavour; splendid for jam; excellent bearer forced; plants very vigorous. Good for light soils and town gardens; extra fine. Raised by Messrs. Letellier of Caen, France.

MADAME KOOI (M). Fruit enormous; hollow, poor flavour, white flesh, large crop. We stock this variety for those who place size before quality, but we cannot recommend it. Of Dutch origin.

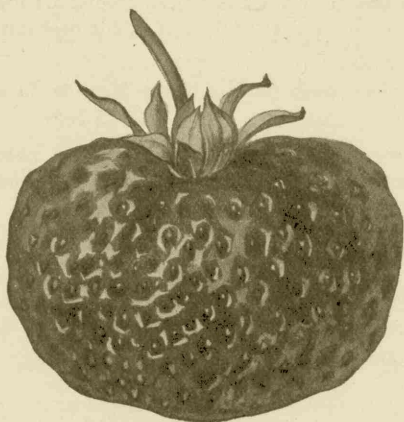
OBERSCHLEISEN. Large, conical, turning first white then to a medium red, flesh red, flavour medium, a little mealy. The great vigour and extraordinary cropping qualities of this German variety make it worth growing even though it fails to reach the highest quality.

STRAWBERRIES

ROYAL SOVEREIGN (E). Very early, robust, hardy, with grand foliage ; a continuous cropper ; fruit very large, of brisk luscious flavour, carrying well. The best where but one kind can be grown. The finest for forcing, as proved at Wisley trials. Raised by Messrs. Laxton (Noble \times King of the Earlies) and introduced in 1891. Our stock is in good growth and vigour.

SIR JOSEPH PAXTON (M). Delicate and rich in flavour ; bright glossy red ; one of the best for main crop. A hardy prolific variety. Is of excellent flavour when fully ripe, that is when it reaches a deep crimson ; the bright scarlet fruits of the shops are only half ripe. Raised by Mr. Bradley and introduced in 1862.

TARDIVE DE LEOPOLD (L). Large, fruit cocks-comb or wedge shape, dark red, good flavour, very prolific and vigorous. This fine late variety must be substituted for Givon's Prolific until this recovers its former vigour. Extremely hardy and free, ripens with Waterloo.



WATERLOO.

THE DUKE (E). The raisers claim that this is an earlier Royal Sovereign, better in flavour and cropping, and the best all-round variety they have raised.

WATERLOO (L). Very large, withstanding the heat well ; remarkable for its black mulberry-like appearance. Raised by Mr. Bone and introduced in 1885. Pots 35/- per 100 ; 6/- per dozen. Runners 15/- per 100 ; 3/- per dozen.

WHITE PINE. Fairly large, markedly oblate, colour white with a pink flush, flesh very juicy, most deliciously pine flavoured ; season mid to late ; growth sturdy and compact. We are glad to offer the old Pine Strawberry which has long been lost to commerce, as it will be appreciated by all epicures, the pine flavour being most delicious and distinct. This variety has so far resisted the diseases which are playing havoc with the Strawberry.

AUTUMNAL FRUITING VARIETY.

ALPHONSE XIII. Large, bright scarlet, flesh juicy and sweet, the largest of the Autumnals. Raised by Messrs. Vilmorin.

ST. FIACRE. Summer and Autumn. This is a prolific bearer ; the berries are as large as Royal Sovereign ; freely produced, bright colour and rich flavour. The Autumn crop ripens in September and October. The finest yet produced. We find this fruits well in the Summer without spoiling the Autumn crop. Forces well.

ALPINE STRAWBERRIES.

Prices : RUNNERS, 7/6 per 100 ; 1/6 per dozen. SEEDS, 1/6 per packet.

These are valuable for extending the season, and are preferred by many to the larger varieties. Runners planted in Autumn or early Spring will fruit well the following season, and seed sown in August and the plants wintered in frames will give a good crop a few months after being planted out in April.

ALPINE, RED. The small wild sort.

ALPINE IMPROVED. A larger sort of the above.

BELLE DE MEAUX. A good and large form. Raised by Edward Lefort.

BUSH WHITE. A runnerless sort for edgings, fruits all the Summer.

COMMON WHITE. A small round fruit of delicious flavour, and highly recommended.

HAUTBOIS.

These have a remarkable flavour and we offer the Royal and Monstrous varieties. 2/- per dozen.

ORCHARD HOUSE POT TREES.

Peaches, Nectarines, Figs, Pears, Apples, Plums and Cherries are grown as Bushes in pots.

Prices : 10/-, 15/-, 20/-, and 30/- each, according to size.

FRUIT TREES SUITABLE FOR SPECIAL ASPECTS.

NORTH WALLS. For Morello Cherries, early Pears, Plums, and Sweet Cherries for keeping late, Currants and Gooseberries as Trained Trees.

EAST WALLS. For Plums, Early Cherries and Pears, early Currants and Gooseberries.

SOUTH WALLS. For Apricots, Peaches and Nectarines, very late Pears, Plums, Grapes and Figs.

WEST WALLS. For main crop Pears, Plums and Apricots, the hardier Peaches, Nectarines and late Pears.

FOR WALLS NOT FACING THE CARDINAL POINTS. A combination of these kinds may be tried ; thus N.W. would take those N. and W.

WIRED WALLS. The wires should be 1 ft. apart lengthwise for Espaliers and Fan-trained Trees, and 6 ins. from the walls.

As some Fruit trees canker or gum in contact with metal wires, some wood lathes must be attached to the wires, and the Trees be trained on the wood only.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING GARDEN FRUIT TREES.

	Feet apart
APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS AND CHERRIES. Pyramids and Bushes on Paradise (permanent)	12
Pyramids and Bushes on Paradise (close pruned)	10
Espaliers, horizontally trained	15
Cordons	3
CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES. Bushes 6 ft. on walls	4
FIGS. Against walls at first	10
FILBERTS AND COB NUTS, as Bushes	12 to 15
PEACHES, NECTARINES AND APRICOTS. Against walls as Fans	15

Watch the leaves of your fruit trees ! They show the first signs of many pests which if taken in time can be checked. They show if the tree is wanting manure—brown edges indicate lack of potash, brown dark areas in the centre lack of phosphate. These will be remedied by our Gold Medal Manure, see p. 61.

Small pale undeveloped leaves usually indicate need of nitrogen—try our Nos. 1 or 2 manures.

We are so convinced that thousands of fruit trees are not producing their best for lack of potash and phosphate that we shall be glad to send a sample packet of our Gold Medal Manure to all of our customers who have not yet tried it. All we ask is that one tree in a row should be manured with it and the results noted.

SELECTION OF FRUIT

For an Amateur Starting a Garden with Pyramid or Bush Trees.

APPLES (12).

DESSERT.

Gladstone.
Lady Sudeley.
James Grieve.
Ellison's Orange.
Allington Pippin.
Cox's Orange Pippin.

COOKING.

Early Victoria.
Stirling Castle.
Grenadier.
Lord Derby.
Lane's Prince Albert.
Edward VII.

PEARS (6).

Colmar d'Ete.
Williams.
Conference.
Emile d'Heyst.
Durondeau.
Louise Bonne.

PLUMS (4).

Denniston's.
Rivers' Czar.
Victoria.
Belle de Louvain.

MORELLO CHERRIES (2).

GOOSEBERRIES (12).

RED CURRANTS (8).

BLACK CURRANTS (6).

WHITE CURRANTS (4).

A GUIDE FOR SELECTORS

To aid in the choice of varieties we append a few lists for special qualities.

For the *Epicure*, to whom flavour is the first consideration :

APPLES : St. Everard, Gravenstein, James Grieve, Egremont Russet, Ribston Pippin, Cox's Orange, Margil, Orlean's Reinette.

PEARS : William's, Laxton's Superb, Thompson's, Buerre Superfin, Doyenne de Comice, Duchess de Bordeaux.

PLUMS : Green Gage, Early, Late and Old Transparent Gage, Bryanstone, Coe's Golden Drop, Denniston's Superb, Kirke Blue, Reine Claude de Bavay.

PEACHES : Bellegarde, Royal George, Peregrine, Violette Hative, Barrington.

NECTARINES : John Rivers, Dryden, Lord Napier, Pine Apple, Elruge.

CHERRIES : Early Rivers, Waterloo, Black Eagle, Elton, Florence, Royal Duke, Tradescant's Heart.

STRAWBERRIES : Royal Sovereign, Waterloo.

RASPBERRIES : Red Cross.

GOOSEBERRIES : Lancer, Rosebery, Whitesmith, Glenton Green, Langley Gage, Yellow Ball.

A LIST OF TENDER FLESHED APPLES FOR THOSE OF RIPER YEARS : Langley Pippin, Irish Peach, James Grieve, Mother, Claygate, Pearmain, Cox's Orange (after Christmas), Margil, Ross Nonpareil, Norman's Pippin.

A LIST OF CRISP FLESHED APPLES : Allen's Everlasting, Belle de Boskoop, Christmas Pearmain, Court Pendu Plat, Duke of Devon, Easter Orange, Egremont Russet, Grange's Pearmain, Gravenstein, Heusgen's Reinette, King's Acre Pippin, King of the Pippins, Lord Hindlip, May Queen, Ribston Pippin, Sturmer Pippin, Worcester Pearmain.

BUNYARD'S COMPLETE MANURES

GUIDE TO THE CHOICE OF SUITABLE MANURES FOR VARIOUS SOILS

Practical experience (and scientific experiment) have clearly demonstrated that one Manure will give better results than another on a particular soil.

BUNYARD'S GOLD MEDAL MANURE.

Fruit Trees may often starve in the midst of plenty. If but one of the necessary chemicals is absent, careful culture and rich feeding go for naught.

In our experience we find that Potash and Phosphates are so often absent in garden soils in sufficient quantity that the fruit lacks its best quality and the trees are often stunted and unhealthy for this reason.

We are therefore putting up a special compound of these two indispensable plant foods in the form we have for years used in our own nurseries.

In cases where the foliage is small and rusty it will be found that this mixture has a remarkable and immediate effect, and upon such weak growing Apples as Cox's Orange its results are amazing.

This fertiliser is put up in small packets so that no measuring is required, and permitting its distribution without soiling the hands.

Lt.-COL. STONE, of Windsor, writes: "I tried the small sample of manure for apple trees on two small Cox's and notice that there is more and larger fruit on these than on other trees of the same age not so treated."

Prices—Post free.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sample packet 4	12 packets .. 3 6	50 packets .. 11 0	200 packets 2 0 0
6 packets .. 1 10	24 packets .. 6 0	100 packets .. 1 1 0	

A Packet is sufficient for TWO Gooseberry, Currant or Rose Bushes. **ONE** Cordon Fruit Tree. **ONE** small Bush Apple, Pear or other Fruit Tree. For larger trees use **one packet per square yard of ground covered by the tree.**

Sprinkle evenly in a circle one foot from the stem of the tree where the roots are and hoe in lightly after.

Apply at any time when the leaves are off the tree.

BUNYARD'S FRUIT TREE MANURE, No. 1.

This manure is suitable for soils ranging from Medium to Heavy. It produces good crops of high quality, encourages hard well ripened wood and well matured FRUIT BUDS. Excellent for Grass Orchards. Application—January to March, 10 to 12 cwt. per acre, 4 to 6 ozs. per square yard, according to the condition of the land.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 ton .. 11 0 0	5 cwt. .. 3 0 0	56 lbs. .. 7 6	14 lbs. .. 2 6
10 cwt. .. 5 15 0	1 cwt. .. 14 0	28 lbs. .. 4 0	7 lbs. .. 1 4

BUNYARD'S FRUIT TREE MANURE, No. 2.

This manure is of a wholly organic nature, and specially designed for soils ranging from Medium to Light. Its action is the same as No. 1, but being entirely organic it is not washed down in light soils. It improves the texture of the soil and retains moisture in dry seasons. Application—November to February, 10 to 12 cwt. per acre, 4 to 6 ozs. per square yard, according to the condition of the ground.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 ton .. 13 0 0	5 cwt. .. 3 10 0	56 lbs. .. 8 6	14 lbs. .. 2 9
10 cwt. .. 6 15 0	1 cwt. .. 16 0	28 lbs. .. 4 6	7 lbs. .. 1 6

BUNYARD'S COMPLETE GENERAL GARDEN MANURE, No. 3.

Suitable for soils ranging from Medium to Heavy. As a General Fertiliser this manure is unequalled. Suitable for the Vegetable and Flower Garden, also for Tomatoes and greenhouse plants generally. Application—January to March, 5 to 10 cwt. per acre, 2 to 4 ozs. per square yard, according to condition of ground.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 ton .. 14 0 0	5 cwt. 3 15 0	56 lbs. .. 9 6	14 lbs. .. 3 0
10 cwt. .. 7 5 0	1 cwt. 18 0	28 lbs. .. 5 3	7 lbs. .. 1 9

BUNYARD'S COMPLETE GENERAL GARDEN MANURE, No. 4.

This manure is designed to fill the same functions as No. 3, but is wholly organic and specially adapted for soils ranging from Medium to Light. It does not wash down and its moisture retaining properties are very high. Application—November to March, 5 to 10 cwt. per acre, 2 to 4 ozs. per square yard, according to condition of soil.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 ton .. 17 0 0	5 cwt. .. 4 10 0	56 lbs. .. 10 6	14 lbs. .. 3 6
10 cwt. .. 8 15 0	1 cwt. .. 1 0 0	28 lbs. .. 6 0	7 lbs. .. 2 0

BUNYARD'S INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES FOR GENERAL USE

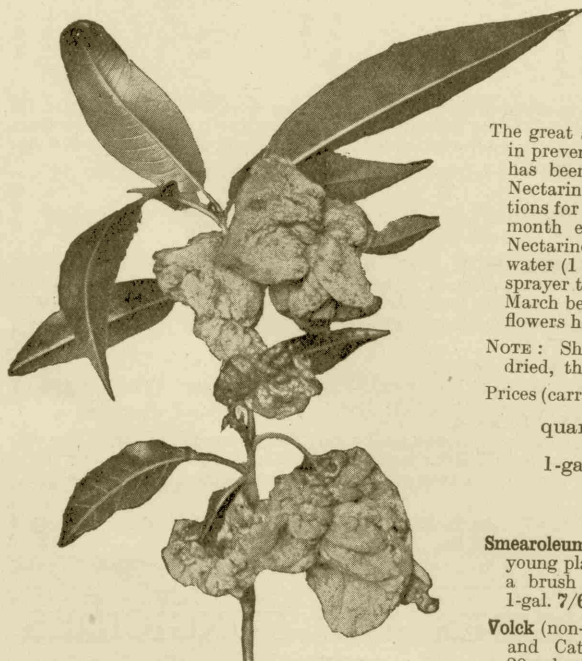
ATTACKS OF INSECTS, FUNGI, &c.

Prices are subject to market fluctuations.

Arsenate of Lead (Voss)	..	Caterpillars on Fruit	1-lb. 1/9; per lb. 3/2; 7-lbs. 16/6; 14-lbs. 24/-;
(poisonous)	..	Trees	28-lbs. 40/-; 56-lbs. 70/-; 112-lbs. 130/6. 4-lbs. makes 100 gallons wash.
American Blight Cure, Bunyard's	..	American Blight and Canker	1-qt. 3/6; 1-gal. 6/-; 1-gal. 10/6. Paint on affected part with brush.
Brushes for applying	9d. each.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES—continued.

Bunyard's Combined Insecticide and Fungicide (non-poisonous) ..	Green and Black Fly, American Blight, Caterpillars, Red Spider, Ants, Scale and Thrip, Mildew and Rust.	½-pt. 1/4; 1-pt. 2/2; 1-qt. 3/4; ½-gal. 5/3; 1-gal. 9/6; 2-gals. 18/-; 5-gals. 38/4
Bunyard's Tar Oil Wash ..	Kills eggs of Aphis, Apple Sucker, etc., also all hibernating insects.	1-qt. 4/-; ½-gal. 5/-; 1-gal. 8/-; 2-gals. 12/6; 5-gals. 25/-; 10-gals. 42/- Carriage paid. Use 1 part Tar Oil Wash to 12 parts soft water.
Bordeaux Mixture, Bordorite ..	Black Scab, Potato Blight ..	jars, 1½-lbs. 1/10; 2½-lbs. 3/3; 5-lbs. 6/4; 10-lbs. 10/8; 20-lbs. 20/8; 50-lbs. 32/8. 1-lb. makes 12 gallons wash.
Caustic Wash, Poisonous .. (handle with caution)	Lichen, Moss and Scale on Fruit Trees	to make 10-gals. 1/-; 50-gals. 4/-; 100-gals. 7/6
Grease for Banding Trees ..	Winter Moth ..	½-lb. 1/6; 1-lb. 2/9; 2-lbs. 5/-; 4-lbs. 10/-; 7-lbs. 17/6. 1-lb. sufficient for 10 trees, 6-ins. diameter. Prices for larger quantities on application.
Grease Proof Paper	In rolls 5-in. wide: 1-lb. 1/6; 7-lbs. 10/-; 14-lbs. 19/-; 28-lbs. 36/-
Hellebore Powder (Poison) ..	Caterpillars, etc. ..	tins, ½-lb. 1/3; 1-lb. 2/-; 2-lbs. 3/9; 4-lbs. 7/-
Katakilla Powder in packets (non-poisonous) ..	Caterpillars, Aphis, etc. ..	2/-; 6/-; 6/- carton makes 50-gals. wash. Cases of 80 bags, £18; cases of 10 bags, 47/6; each bag sufficient for 40 to 60-gals. of wash.
Bunyard's Lime Sulphur, as used on our Nurseries, is the best WINTER WASH, and should be applied in January—March.)	Lichen and Fungi ..	1-qt. to make 5-gals. 3/-; ½-gal. 4/-; 1-gal. 6/-; 2-gals. 10/-; 5-gals. 17/6; 10-gals. 30/- Carriage paid. 40-gal. barrels, price on application.



MEDELA.

The great success with which this preparation has been used in preventing blister and leaf curl on Peaches and Nectarines has been its own recommendation. Give all Peaches and Nectarine Trees a dressing BEFORE THE BUDS OPEN. Directions for use for outdoor Peaches and Nectarines (about one month earlier for trees under glass): For Peaches and Nectarines mix 1 pint of the Specific with 2 gallons of soft water (1 part to 20 water), and apply with a fine syringe or sprayer the SECOND WEEK IN FEBRUARY, and AGAIN early in March before the buds burst. It must not be used after the flowers have opened.

NOTE: Should rain follow before the spray has thoroughly dried, the application must be repeated.

Prices (carriage paid):

quart drums, 3/6; ½-gal. drums, 4/6;

1-gal. drums, 7/-; 2-gal. drums, 11/6;

5-gal. drums, 25/6

Smearoleum, a specially prepared Anti-Rodent Smear, protecting young plantations, prevents barking or peeling. Apply with a brush direct to stem of trees. 1-qt. 2/6; ½-gal. 4/6; 1-gal. 7/6; 5-gals. 31/6

Volck (non-poisonous). Red Spider, Scale, Aphis, Mealy Bug and Caterpillars. To make 2-gals. 9d.; 10-gals. 2/6; 20-gals. 4/9; 80-gals. 15/9; 400-gals. 56/-

BUNYARDS'S UNO DUST.

For all fungus troubles, Black Spots on Apples and Pears, Mildew on Roses, Rusts on Currants, Hollyhocks, etc., Mildew on Vines and Onions, prevents Celery disease, etc. Dust as soon as the earliest signs appear. For Black Spots on Apples and Pears use just before the flowers open and as soon as each bud separates from its neighbours. Blow well into each truss of flower; and repeat when the petals have fallen. If Brown Spots appear in the under surface of the leaves after this it is well to dust again.

Prices for Fungus Pests only (carriage paid).

1 lb. ..	s. d. 1 9	4 lb. ..	s. d. 5 6	12 lb. ..	s. d. 10 6
2 lb. ..	3 0	7 lb. ..	8 9		

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES—continued.

BUNYARD'S DUO DUST.

This is the same as the Uno Dust with an insecticide added, it therefore kills insects as well as fungus pests. Insects are instantly killed by application of this remedy and we find it much cheaper and more effective for green fly on all fruit trees than washes. Its use for Black Spots on Apples and Pears, as above, will, at the same time, kill the small Caterpillars, Green Fly and Apple Suckers then present. Red Spider is killed also, dust heavily for this. Keep a close watch on Peaches, Cherries and all fruit trees for any curled leaves, the first indication of Green or Black Fly, as also are ants running over the trees.

Dust Turnips against the fly and all vegetables when young to keep away slugs and snails.

Prices for Insects and Fungus Pests (carriage paid).

	s.	d.		s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1 lb. ..	2	6	4 lb. ..	7	6	12 lb. ..	1	0	0
2 lb. ..	4	6	7 lb. ..	12	6				

Bunyard's Dusting Powder. 1-lb. tins 2/—, post free 2/6; 2-lb. tins 4/—, post free 4/9; 7-lb. tins 10/—, post free 11/—.

The use of powders instead of washes for insect killing has long been adopted by large fruit growers, and in our own nurseries we have entirely discontinued the use of liquids for all summer spraying as we find the use of dust has many great advantages. Firstly, it is fatal to all insect life, the machines are lighter and require refilling less often. The dust floats in the air and settles sooner or later on some part of the trees. The killing agents evaporate, and being soluble in water vegetables beneath trees will not be spoiled but available for use a few hours after dusting. Green Fly and Aphis of all kinds are promptly killed by this mixture, and Celery Fly, Turnip Flea and other insects are either killed or so discomforted that they find the plants unwelcome and depart to gardens where dusting is not undertaken. Mildew on Roses and Fruit Trees will be checked by the use of this dust, as it contains a proportion of sulphur. We offer a small hand blower, which will go quite comfortably into the pocket, which will suffice those with a small number of trees. For larger gardens we recommend our Bellows Blower, and the Mysto Rotary.

MOST IMPORTANT.—The Powder must be kept in a dry place as if damp it becomes lumpy and not, therefore, so efficiently distributed by the machines.

Pocket Blower, with 1-lb. of Sulphur Compound, post free for 3/—

Hand Bellows, carriage paid, 12/6

Spray Pumps of best makes, particulars upon application.

TOOLS, SUNDRIES, &c.

Prices are subject to market fluctuations.

GRAFTING WAX—

Bunyard's Special Hard Red, this requires heating before use.

1-lb.	7-lbs.	14-lbs.	28-lbs.	56-lbs.
3/—	16/—	30/—	50/—	80/—

Tenax Brand, does not require heating. Tins, each 9d. 1/6, 3/—, 6/— and 9/—

KNIVES, Saynor's Best Pruning and Budding.

Budding—	each		each
329	6/—	323	7/—
316	7/—	324	7/—
3NB	7/6	325½	8/—
BL	6/—		

Other makers—Pruning, 5/— to 7/6
Sheath, 5/— to 6/—

LABELS. Acme Metal, the finest imperishable labels, having raised letters. Supplied to customers' lists. For Fruit Trees, per doz. 3/—

Zinc, No. 5. For Fruit Trees, 100 5/—; doz. 1/—

INK, INDELIBLE, for writing on Zinc Labels:

Small bottle, 6d., large bottle 1/—
Stephens' outdoor, 6d.

NAIL BAGS—Leather, 2 pockets and sling, 10/—

PAPER—Tissue, blue, white and pink, per ream 5/—

PEACH NETS—Soft Cotton, 4½ by 4½ in., per doz. 2/—

PUNNETS—for Strawberries. ½-lb. 9/— gross; 1-lb. 10/6 gross; 2-lbs. 18/— gross

PRUNERS—

Standard Tree—3-ft. 7/6; 4-ft. 8/—; 6-ft. 8/6; 8-ft. 10/6; 10-ft. 11/6; 12-ft. 13/—
Extra Springs, 3/6. Knives, 3/6

Branch or Lopping—Parrot Bill, double-cut, extra strong for heavy work—No. 1, 15/—; No. 2, 20/—; No. 3, 25/—; ordinary pattern for lighter work, 15/—

POTATO AND FRUIT STORING TRAYS—18 by 30 in. with two side handles, each 2/3

RAFFIA—Finest broad and long Majunga, per lb. 1/6; per cwt. 140/—

SAWS—

Pruning—Double-edges, 14-in. 4/6; 16-in. 5/6; 18-in. 6/6 each.

Grecian, curved blade, 12-in. 4/6; 14-in. 5/— each.

Rolcut, folds up and fits into the pocket, 5/6.

SCISSORS, Grape Thinning, 5½-in. 3/—; 6-in. 3/6

SECATEURS (AUBERT'S)—6½-in. 6/6; 7½-in. 7/6; 8½-in. 8/6; ordinary shape, 4/— to 6/—.

Rolcut, on a new principle, very highly recommended, 7/6 each.

SHREDS—for training trees on walls, etc.

Medicated Shreds (boxes of 500), assorted sizes, per box, 6/—
Strong Cloth, per lb. 2/6
Strong Canvas, per lb. 1/—
Strong Cloth Listing, per lb. 3/6

STRING—

Tarred, fine, medium and medium coarse, per lb. 1/6
Tarred Cord, for Fruit Trees, per lb. 1/4
Fillis, soft jute, untarred, per lb. 1/4

TREE GUARDS, of strong wire netting 1-in. mesh, with selvaged edge all round—3-ft. 6-in. high, per doz. 9/—; per 100 £3/10/—

WADDING—

Coarse, per lb. 2/6
White, per lb. 3/6

WALL NAILS, cast, 1½ in., per lb. 6d.; per doz. lbs. 5/—; per cwt. 55/—

Wire ditto, per lb. 9d.

Francis' Patent, assorted sizes, per box 5/—

WASP-PROOF ENVELOPES, Plain, Single Cord only. diam. when open: 4 by 5, 3/—; 5 by 7, 4/—; 7 by 9, 5/6; 9 by 12, 8/—; 10 by 15, 9/— per doz.

WOOD WOOL, for packing Peaches and Soft Fruits—1-lb. 6d.; 7-lb. 3/—; 14-lb. 5/—; cwt. 37/6

TO OUR VISITORS.

Visitors are welcome during the summer and early autumn months, but during the lifting season, Mid-October to March, we must ask for due notice of arrival, as we cannot promise immediate attention at this very busy period. The Nurseries are open from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m., except Saturdays, when they close at noon. Visitors are not received on Sundays, Good Fridays and Bank Holidays.

The ALLINGTON NURSERIES (for Fruit Trees, Roses, Herbaceous and Alpine Plants, Trees and Shrubs) are reached from London (Victoria, Holborn or St. Paul's), Beckenham, Bromley, Sevenoaks, etc., by the SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Passengers book to BARMING STATION, which adjoins these Nurseries.

The MAIDSTONE NURSERIES (for Cut Flowers, Seed Department, etc.) adjoin the Maidstone West Station, Southern Railway.

Specialists retained in all departments.

Current Local Time Tables will be posted on application.

Motors.—For those travelling by Car, the Fruit and Rose Nurseries are on the right after passing under the Railway Bridge on the main London-Maidstone-Dover road. Shrubs, Alpines and Herbaceous Plants are opposite. London to Allington 30 miles, or 2 miles from Maidstone.

Telephone—MAIDSTONE 2204.

All Letters and Wires should be addressed to Maidstone.

SOME USEFUL BOOKS ON FRUIT CULTURE

A HANDBOOK OF FRUIT TREES.

By EDWARD A. BUNYARD.

Containing concise descriptions and histories of the hardy fruits more commonly grown in this country, with keys to assist in correct naming.

Vol. I.—Apples and Pears. 7/6; 7/10 post free.

Vol. II.—Stone and Bush Fruits, etc.: Plums, Cherries, Peaches and Nectarines, Raspberries, Strawberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Figs, Medlars and Quinces. 10/6 net; 10/10 post free.

Published by JOHN MURRAY.

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THE ANATOMY OF DESSERT. By E. A. BUNYARD. A book for the Gourmet, describing the best fruits and their flavours. Limited edition, signed by the author, 10/6, post 6d. extra.

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"Mr. Bunyard is a connoisseur of fruit, whose scholarship blends as palatably with his subject as Prof. Saintsbury's with his wine."—Horace Thorogood in the *Evening Standard*.

FRUIT GROWING FOR AMATEURS. By H. H. THOMAS. This is a comprehensive work for amateurs, dealing with all the routine of fruit culture, with many illustrations, and we recommend it as the best work of its class. Price 1/6 nett, or post free for 1/10.

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